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GEN. MILES' BOOK.

The friends of Gen. Miles have been aware for some time that he was preparing a work for publication. This has just appeared in the form of a small quarto, handsomely printed and illustrated, and published by the Werner Co., Chicago and New York. It is entitled, "Personal Recollections and Observations of Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Embracing a Brief View of the Civil War; or, From New England to the Golden Gate, and the Story of His Indian Campaigns, with Comments on the Exploration, Development and Progress of Our Great Western Empire, copiously illustrated with graphic pictures by Frederick Remington and other eminent artists." The volume is dedicated "To the memory of the heroes and patriots who have made the soldiers' sacrifice while protecting the innocent against savage ferocity, maintaining their country's honor and perpetuity, and advancing lines of civilization."

It has not been the purpose of the author to write his memoirs or a history, but present rather a series of sketches suggested by his wide and varied experience. In the first chapter we have a sketch of life in New England fifty years ago, with descriptions and portraits of Miles Standish and of the General's father, Daniel Miles, a man "who excelled in strength, resolution, boldness and the high sense of honor." "To the example of his sterling integrity, spotless character and loyalty to country I owe," says Gen. Miles, "whatever aptitude I have possessed in meeting the stern realities of a somewhat tumultuous life in an exacting profession." Next follow two chapters on the Civil War, with portraits of Lincoln, Gen. Miles as a Lieutenant, Gov. Morgan, Gens. Meade, Barlow and Hancock, and several sketches of war scenes. The surviving members of Hancock's 2d Army Corps will glow with pleasure when they read the tribute in these chapters to that noble organization, whose captured battle flags outnumbered its engagements, and who captured in a single day as many battle flags, cannon and prisoners of the enemy as it lost in the entire four years of war.

To the history of our acquired territory and prehistoric Americans two chapters are given. We have chapters on Indian character, Indian law, religion and eloquence; game in the great West; the Indian during the Civil War; the Kiowas and Comanches; Sitting Bull, and Chief Moses and his tribe. Descriptions are given of some historic campaigns; campaigns in Texas; campaigns with the Sioux, including the Custer massacre; campaigns against the Cheyennes and Ogalallas, the Nez Percé, the Bannock and the Apaches. In a chapter on the results of six years of Indian campaign, Gen. Miles says:

"Looking backward but a few years, I, myself, having witnessed all the processes intervening between the tepee and the town, am astonished at the change. In the weariness of the march, the loneliness of the camp, and the excitement of the fight, the soldier of the Western campaigns was not aware of the flood of energy behind him, whose barriers he was breaking, and which followed instantly when he led the way. As I have said before, the Indian was never destined to remain in the position of barring the way of a mighty civilization. The wrongs he has suffered are inexcusable, and his destiny is one of the saddest in human history. He might have yielded most that he has lost and still have been treated fairly, still have had the promises made him fulfilled. But between him and all broken contracts and all changing policies, the soldier of the little Army of the United States has been required to stand. That stand is now a matter of history. The result alone is seen—a result before which we stand surprised, while old-world statesmen discredit and even deny. Yet all that is here stated is but a discussion of mere beginnings. It was once prophesied that these United States would yet hold a hundred millions of free men living under the laws of Alfred. To those who have watched the growth of the mighty West for a quarter of a century the estimate seems to fall far short. That multitude and more are destined to live beyond the Mississippi, undivided from their brethren, and still under the code, the spirit, the customs and the faith that had their origin among the fathers of the race."

The concluding chapters of the volume are on "Transportation" and "California." We have a description here of the unbridled space between the East and the West and of the improvement in railroad transportation since the first locomotive was built; of the vast and rapid increase in mileage; of the old passenger car as compared with the modern sleeping car, and other facts concerning the railroads of the United States. Of the 202 illustrations in the volume, in addition to the handsome likenesses of Gen. Miles, which forms the frontispiece, and those already mentioned, we have likenesses of the following officers of the Army: George A. Forsyth, R. H. Pratt, George A. Custer, Anson Mills, Capt. Joseph Hale, Andrew S. Bennett, Frank D. Baldwin, George Crook, Alfred H. Terry, M. P. Maus, Capt. Leonard Wood, Simon Snyder, G. W. Baird, Henry W. Lawton and "Capt. Allan" (Capt. James Allen, Signal Corps).

Gen. Miles' volume is full of stories of enterprise and adventure. One of them is an account of what was probably one of the General's most narrow escapes from instant death, numerous as these have been. It was on the occasion of the attempt to secure the Lame Deer Indian in May, 1877. Gen. Miles says:

"I was anxious to capture some of them alive, as we hoped thereby to secure the surrender of all the Indians in the camp. As we galloped up to these group of warriors they apparently recognized the purport of the demand and dropped their arms upon the ground. In order to assure them of our good will, I called out 'How-how-kola,' meaning friend, and extended my hand to the chief, Lame Deer, which he grasped, and in a few seconds more I would have secured him and the others, as, although he

was wild and trembling with excitement, my Adjutant, George W. Baird, was doing the same with the head warrior, Iron Star. Unfortunately just at that time one of our white scouts rode up and joined the group of officers and soldiers with me. He had more enthusiasm than discretion, and I presume desired to insure my safety, as he drew up his rifle and covered the Indian with it. Lame Deer saw this and evidently thought the young scout was going to shoot him. I know of no other motive for his subsequent act that the belief that he was to be killed, whether he surrendered or not. As quick as thought, with one desperate, powerful effort, he wrenched his hand from mine, although I tried to hold it, and grasped his rifle from the ground, ran backwards a few steps, raised his rifle to his eye and fired. Seeing his determined face, his set jaw, wild eye, and the open muzzle of his rifle, I realized my danger and instantly whirled my horse from him, and in this quick movement the horse slightly settled back upon his haunches. At that moment the rifle flashed within ten feet of me, the bullet whizzed passed my breast, leaving me unharmed, but unfortunately killing a brave soldier near my side. Iron Star broke away from Adj. Baird at the same time. This instantly ended all efforts to secure their peaceful surrender and opened a hot fight that lasted but a few seconds. A dozen rifles and revolvers were opened on the scattered warriors who were fighting us, and all went down quickly beneath the accurate, close and deadly fire. The whole incident was over in a much less time than it takes to describe it."

RUSSIAN NOTES.

A determined effort has been made on the initiative of the Grand Duke Vladimir Alexandrovitch, Commander-in-Chief of the St. Petersburg District, to interest the troops under his supervision in athletics. To this end, as we learn from "The Novosty," a race between the officers of the cavalry of the guard and the horse artillery took place on the 15th of August last. The race was run in the Hippodrome in Crasnoe Selo, where the cavalry and artillery are at present encamped. The Grand Duke, accompanied by a brilliant suite, viewed the races from the pavilion overlooking the course, and at his suggestion the prize was awarded to the winner by his wife, the Grand Duchess Maria Pavlovna. This prize, consisting of a silver cup, 17½ inches high, of hammered metal, surmounted by an ornamental lid, will be awarded annually, the winner being at liberty to keep the same in the interval. The winners' names are to be engraved upon the cup. The course is two versts, and must be run in not more than two minutes and fifty seconds.

"The Novosty" announces that Aug. 24 was the fiftieth anniversary of Field Marshal Adjutant General Josef Vladimirovitch Gourko's entering the military service. Gen. Gourko's name became known throughout the civilized world during the last Russo-Turkish war, when he sided with Gen. Skobelev and the Grand Duke Nicolai against the other Generals in continuing the war after the conclusion of the Armenian campaign. In spite of the severity of the winter, Gen. Gourko pushed on in the face of every obstacle, and in January drove the Turks from Sofia, and advanced thence to Paillopolis, where he completely destroyed the army of Suleiman Pacha. At the conclusion of the war, Gen. Gourko became the assistant to the Grand Duke Nicolai, and later was appointed Governor General of St. Petersburg, where he distinguished himself by the severity of his rule. To him is due the order whereby all householders in St. Petersburg were required, after Solovieff's attempt to shoot the Emperor Alexander, to keep watchmen at their doors day and night, to prevent the posting of seditious placards and spreading of revolutionary pamphlets. In 1882 he became Governor General of Odessa, and in the following year was transferred to Warsaw. In 1894 he was raised by imperial decree to the rank of General Field Marshal, and at the recent coronation of Nicolai II., was made a Chevalier of the Order of the Holy Apostle Andrei. Gen. Gourko began his career as a cornet in the Huzars in 1846. His advancement was rapid in the lower grades, until his distinguished services at Sebastopol led to his appointment as Colonel of the infantry regiment of Count Devitch.

Under the superintendence of the architect of the Academy of Art, Mr. Svinine, the Alexander III. Museum in Petersburg is rapidly approaching completion. The museum will be open to the public not later than February next, and as the whole building is lighted by electricity, it is part of the plan to keep it open during the evenings. The museum is a two-story building, the upper one to be used for pictures and statuary and the preservation of the objects associated with the name of the late Emperor. Here will be hung the plates presented to him by the different cities and corporations at the time of his coronation, as well as the wreaths laid upon his tomb. For this purpose three large rooms are to be reserved. At the head of the stairs leading to the first floor, where the ecclesiastical antiquities at present housed in the Imperial Academy of Art will be arranged, will stand a statue of the Emperor. Designs for this statue have already been submitted, but a new competition is to be held.

The "Yekatevinslavny Vyestnik" calls attention to the fact that 50 per cent. of the German colonists in Russia know absolutely nothing of the language. Thirty per cent can speak with difficulty, but cannot read. The fact has been brought to the attention of the authorities, and it is now proposed to make instruction in the Russian language obligatory in the schools. Only the Scriptures and prayers will be read in German.

During the last year Russia exported 54,430 horses,

which is 14,965 more than in 1894. The majority of these horses went to France and Germany, where they are used in the cavalry.

In addition to many other perplexing problems which confront him daily, the Chief of the St. Petersburg Military Division has been obliged to fight the butter dealers. The price set upon their product is justly considered excessive. At the Chief's suggestion, a commission has been appointed to fix the price of butter used by the army at the beginning of each month.

Referring to the recent disturbances in Constantinople, "The Novosty," while admitting that the cause of the uprising is wrapped in obscurity, quotes with evident approval the statement of the German press, that the looting of the bank was connected in some way with English diplomacy in the East. Ground for this belief is found in Great Britain's independent action in the Cretan question.

The "Moskovsky Vyedemosty" announces that the collection of the Moscow Museum of Arms has been enriched by an unexpected gift. It is known that after the defeat of Poltava, Karl XII. took refuge in the Turkish camp, in hope of rousing the Turks to take arms against Russia. His excitement was such that while he was in Bender it was found necessary to take his sword away from him. The sword was preserved by the Pachas of Bender, until finally one of them sent it to the Russian Governor of Ismail, Gen. Tutchkoff. In 1822 Gen. Tutchkoff gave it to one of his military friends who was about to return to St. Petersburg, and who in his turn willed it at his death to his daughter, by whom the historical weapon was recently placed at the disposal of the Emperor. The blade of the sword is richly encrusted with gold, and bears the inscription "Carolus XII." It is rumored that the French Government offered a large sum for the relic, but its owners from patriotic motives preferred to have it preserved in their own country.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Recommendations of Boards of Visitors are like guns fired in saluting—they never hit anything. So we doubt whether Congress will pay much attention to the recommendation of the last Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy that the age of admission be reduced to fifteen, and that the course of study be reduced from six to four years. These recommendations are good ones, for the earlier an officer begins to get his training the better, and the younger he is in any given rank, qualification being assumed, the better for him and for the service. It is also proposed to add plane and solid geometry and plane trigonometry to the entrance examination, and to make all examinations, in part, at least, oral. The recommendation that the presence of the Board of Visitors be secured at the examination of the first class is not one easy to carry out. A member of the board is a law unto himself. It might be accomplished by compelling the tardy member to submit to such a course of examination as he is appointed to witness. The spectacle of a number of "bilged" visitors would bring much unholy joy and perhaps some comfort to the breasts of the cadets. The recommendations that two sailing practice ships, one or more modern cruisers, and a supply of modern guns, be added to the equipment of the Academy, are all good. Those concerning sanitary improvements are of immediate and pressing importance.

It is recommended that permanent heads be appointed for six departments named, that the appropriation of \$2,500 for the Board of Visitors be restored, that a continuous board of fourteen members be appointed, three of whom, beside the Congressional members, shall be changed each year. A new observatory building is called for, suitable quarters for the Department of Drawing, appropriations for scientific books, and for military; an increase in the pay of Assistant Librarian; the continuance on duty for three years of officers assigned as instructors; the incorporation of the appropriations for the Naval Academy in a separate bill; the purchase of additional land, and the extension of the sea wall, so as to redeem low land.

Finally, the board took a hand in the question of salutes that has heretofore disturbed the Academy. They have noticed, with some surprise, that the officers and cadets of the Academy do not salute the colors by removing their caps, but simply touch them after a formal fashion apparently modeled on foreign customs. Ladies are also saluted in the same way and not by uncovering the head. These practices are prescribed by orders. Believing that any marked departure from recognized military and social customs and manners is unwise, the board recommends, first, that the national colors be saluted by uncovering the head; second, that ladies be recognized in the manner usual among gentlemen. It is obvious that a military salute is entirely inappropriate when rendered to a lady, who cannot hold military rank nor return the salute in the same manner.

In conclusion, the board says: "We have the pleasure to say that the excellent condition of affairs at the United States Naval Academy reflects the greatest credit upon the executive capacity of the superintendent, of the commandant of cadets, and of the corps of officers in general."

The "Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette" thinks that the barbarities of the Congo State are quite as worthy of attention as those in Armenia, and they are not chargeable to Turks, but Belgians. The ghastly story of a Belgian lieutenant, after having a woman and her daughter flogged, ordering their breasts to be cut off, and then leaving them to die, is regarded as one that should be sifted to the bottom, as reflecting upon the good name of military men in general, and of Belgian officers, who in Europe are recognized as honorable gentlemen, in particular."

NEW SURGICAL APPLIANCES.

The last Congress appropriated \$5,000 for the use of the Army Medical Museum, at Washington. A portion of this sum has been expended in the purchase of field appliances used by foreign countries for exhibition in the museum side by side with the improved equipments of the hospital corps of the United States Army. Many of the new foreign acquisitions have been received and a place has been found for their permanent display. The countries thus far represented are Prussia, Switzerland, England, France, Austria-Hungary, Norway, Spain and Japan, and the collection includes litters on wheels and for hand bearers, knapsacks, surgical pouches, chests and instruments, and articles for the use of the sanitary and culinary departments of the hospital corps. The litters and general appliances of the European armies, excepting possibly England, are characterized by exceeding bulkiness and weight, though admirable in many other respects. The Prussian and Spanish mattresses, in particular, are remarkable for comfort and hygienic qualities. The Norwegian litter is an unwieldy affair, and is very uncomfortable. The Japanese have a light and easy bamboo bed on wheels, with carriage top, resembling the jinriksha, which has only one undesirable quality—its fragility, the bamboo offering little resistance to great weight and shocks. The Japanese leather-bound medical chests and French pouches and panniers are admirable for completeness of outfit and economy of space. Some tiny surgical pouches of the Austrian army are marvels in this respect. Other notable articles are a Spanish seat for carrying wounded men, and the English and French litter carriages and beds.

The recent additions to the collection of articles used in the United States service are important and compare favorably with the best similar appliances in use abroad. Our new litter is much lighter than any other, except the Japanese, is much more durable than that, and in every respect is considered admirably adapted to the use of our arms. The new regulation adjustable sling which remains on the bearers is a great improvement over the old method of bearing the litter, both as regards the comfort of the wounded person and of the bearers. The Quartermaster's Department has adopted this litter, and each company is to receive two litters. The new drill regulations for the Hospital Corps, recently issued, incorporate a revision of the manual of the litter adapted to the new improvements. Some other changes have been made in the regulations, such as the abolition of side arms for Hospital Corps men, and changes in the manner of packing and transporting clothing. The new operating table for field hospital work, which finds a place in the collection, seems as nearly perfect as science and skill can make it. The latest improvement is an arrangement of cranks by which a patient may be lifted or lowered, or his position changed without the interposition of the attendant's hands.

Of late acquisitions the telephonic bullet probe and forceps, made by Tiemann & Co., New York, is a curious mechanism and would be of greater value if the practice of probing were more generally pursued. The instrument consists of a band of metal to be placed around the head of the surgeon, a bell being affixed near the ear. From the bell extends a wire connecting with the probe, both being in communication with an electric battery. The principle is that the bell shall ring when the probe strikes the bullet. It is customary now, however, and has been for some years, to allow gunshot wounds to heal without supputation, and the probe is not employed unless the ball is pressing upon some vital center, or there appear symptoms of poisoning. If a wound be made by new and clean ammunition there is little or no danger of poisoning. If a cartridge has been carried about a long time in the pocket or other exposed place, it is apt to accumulate foreign matter of a deleterious nature.

Other recent additions to the museum are some English water filters and sterilizers, a litter with disjuncting parts and detachable slings, adopted by the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, and cabinet field desks of the United States Army, which may be folded in the form of chests for transportation.

The September Journal of the United States Cavalry Association contains a paper by Lieut. W. C. Brown, 1st Cav., on "Reorganization and Graded Retirement for the Cavalry." Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt gives the excellent advice to "let well enough alone," and to avoid all discussions which must certainly result in dissensions and divisions, and possibly in changes which might and must contain "ills that we know not of," and which, as we may add, Congress is not at all likely to make, where professional opinion concerning them is desired. Gen. Merritt thinks that the proposition of Lieut. Brown to increase the officers of two regiments would cause a great increase of expenses and would be very objectionable on that account. The present arrangement is working satisfactorily. There is nothing now in the organization of the cavalry, excepting the limit to the number of men in the Army, that prevents the troops being as large as those proposed by Lieutenant Brown. Our present cavalry organization was designed to meet the exigencies of an active Indian warfare. Is it wise, then, in view of the comparative peace that reigns on our frontiers, so far as Indians are concerned, to agitate the subject of an increase of cavalry organizations? Referring to the graded compulsory retirement feature, Gen. Merritt says: "It is objectionable in the minds of most men who have seen service in the cavalry. Experience in the English Army should be a caution to us in adopting anything of the kind as our Army is now organized. If our present retirement laws are strictly enforced there is little or nothing to be desired in this direction. The

great increase in the number of officers on the retired list is certainly to be deprecated. Those that are now there should be held subject to the orders of the Secretary of War and detailed for college and other civil duties when they are fit at all for service." On the whole it is clear to his mind that cavalry officers will be running a great risk to agitate any phase of the subject of reorganization.

The officers of the British Army who were sentenced to imprisonment for participation in the Jameson raid are to be retired "with the ordinary privileges of retirement."

We regret to note that the "Army Herald," Columbus Barracks, feels obliged to announce that it has begun the experiment of reducing its size to a four-page quarto. We do this, says the "Herald," in the interest of economy and with the belief that it will enable us to give our readers just as good a paper in all ordinary respects as heretofore.

The Secretary of War on Oct. 12 decided to reject all the bids for steel forgings for breech loading rifled guns, howitzers and mortars, which were opened on the 5th instant, on account of the high prices asked, and will advertise for new proposals. The bidders were the Builders' Iron Foundry, Providence, R. I.; the West Point Foundry Co., Cold Spring, N. Y.; the Midvale (Pa.) Steel Co. and the Bethlehem (Pa.) Iron Works.

The "United Service Gazette" published two articles on the Naval Uses of Electricity, based upon the article on that subject by Lieut. Fiske, U. S. N. In one article the "Gazette" says: "Very grave doubts are felt by practical men on this side of the Atlantic as to the wisdom of the adoption in the case of these vessels of the system of superimposed turrets, that is one small tower above a large one amidships." There are equally grave doubts on this subject on this side of the Atlantic.

A remarkable ride was recently performed by a German officer, Lieut. Hausman, of the 13th Hussars. At the close of the maneuvers in Lorraine he received orders to ride to Monza to present the congratulations of the regiment to the King of Italy on the engagement of the Prince of Naples. He left Falkenberg Sept. 12 and proceeded, via Zabern, Strassburg, Bale, Lucerne, Andernatt and the Gotthardt to Monza, where he arrived Sept. 19, having taken seven days and two hours to cover the distance, 730 kilometres (nearly 454 miles.) Horse and rider arrived in excellent condition. Lieut. Hausman was warmly welcomed by King Humbert, who gave a dinner in his honor and gave him the rank of cavaliere.

A correspondent with the Fort Leavenworth column marching from there to Fort Riley, writing of the exercises of the troops at the reunion at Topeka, says: "The effect of the exhibition on the civilians and members of the National Guard was most remarkable. The former were deeply impressed with the power of a small section of an Army, and both commented upon the precision of movement, mechanical skill in handling the arms and soldierly bearing of the troops. Many noted the evidence given to the power of discipline and the superb display our troops gave of its existence. A few brief orders after we had marched in review and our commanding officer presented to the thousands of spectators a miniature picture of battle, which probably has had no parallel in America. The success of the morning's work was due to the experience, skill and executive ability of our veteran commander, Lieut. George Wheaton, 20th Inf."

In an article on the Cavalry of the German Empire, by Lieut. Chas. D. Rhodes, 6th Cav., published in the June number of the "Journal of the United States Cavalry Association," it is suggested that, while many of our own cavalry regulations cannot be improved upon, and those of the German cavalry are not in all cases applicable to our own system, "some of the more striking differences, particularly the regulations for the training of cavalry troops and of remounts, will be found worthy of trial in our own system." Believing that a description of the cavalry arm "of the foremost military powers of Europe cannot but tend to broaden our views in regard to what should constitute the proper organization, equipment and training, to secure the greatest efficiency in the cavalry arm of the present day," Lieut. Rhodes proceeds to give it to the extent of twelve pages in the "Cavalry Journal." His account is a condensed one and does not admit of further condensation.

Naval Constructor Hiehorn, U. S. N., will, it is said, in his annual report, recommend the Boston Navy Yard for a torpedo station. The fleet of torpedo boats now in process of construction will require some stations to be especially equipped for their particular requirements. Constructor Hiehorn thinks the Boston yard can be made available at less cost than any other yard, and will ask for the appropriation of \$100,000 for this purpose. Should Boston become the headquarters of the torpedo fleet it will mean much to the Massachusetts Naval Brigade. As has been many times pointed out, the function of the Naval Militia is to man auxiliary vessels, tugs and the like with the ultimate idea of organizing mosquito fleet, which will form a part of the general system of our coast defense. Torpedoes much of necessity play an important part in such a scheme, and in view of the policy of the Navy Department this year, allowing the attendance of naval militia officers at the torpedo station at Newport, R. I., it is not improbable that the instruction began this year will be continued next year at the Boston yard.

At the review in the Czar's honor, held at Chalons on Oct. 9, 70,000 men marched past. These were made up from the whole of the 6th and part of the 2d and 7th Corps, besides a strong contingent of Algerian troops.

Maj. Charles Smart, U. S. A., of the Surgeon General's Office, Washington, returned on Monday from a ten days' trip to Hot Springs, Ark. Maj. Smart's business at the Springs was not official, but while there he embraced the opportunity of visiting the Army and Navy General Hospital, of the condition of which and its facilities for caring for rheumatism and other diseases he speaks in very commendatory terms. At the present time there are but few inmates at the hospital. The capacity of the hospital is now fifteen beds for officers and sixty-four for enlisted men. One room in the officers' division has recently been fitted up as a surgical operating room. The special advantages afforded by the government in this hospital do not seem to be properly appreciated by the medical officers of the Army. It is equipped with all the latest and best appliances for the treatment of patients by hydrotherapy, electricity, massage and Swedish movements. No sanitarium or private establishment at Hot Springs offers any such advantages. It is believed that if cases suitable for treatment at the Springs were sent earlier in the progress of the disease many serious complications might be prevented and recovery effected in a larger percentage.

On Oct. 12 the President approved the following Navy promotion cases, recommended by the Naval Examining Board, which had been awaiting his action for some time: Comdr. Charles E. Clark and Charles J. Barclay, Lieut. Comdr. Benjamin F. Tilley and Benjamin S. Richards, Lieut. Giles B. Harber, John B. Bernadon and John L. Purcell, Lieut. (Junior Grade) Homer C. Poundstone, Albert A. Ackerman, Francis J. Haeseler, Albert P. Niblack and William Truxton, Surg. John L. Neilson, Paymr. Daniel A. Smith, P. A. Paymr. Thomas J. Cowie, Asst. Paymrs. Philip V. Mohun and William J. Littell, Asst. Naval Constructors Lloyd Bankson and John G. Tawressey, Past Asst. Engineers George S. Willis, Wythe M. Parks, Isaac S. K. Reeves and Robert G. Denig, Asst. Engineers Oscar W. Koester, Louis M. Nulton, Edward L. Beach and Walter S. Burke, Ensigns Robert E. Coontz, Joseph W. Oman, Charles M. McCormick, Theodore C. Fenton, William W. Gilmer, Edward W. Eberle and Glennie Tarbox. The recommendations of retiring boards were approved in the cases of Chief Engineer John L. D. Borthwick, Surg. Daniel M. Guiteras, Gunner Moses K. Henderson and Sailmaker William Redstone.

The New York "Sun" says: "No item in the recent news relating to coast defense is so welcome as the announcement that the construction of the first 12-inch disappearing gun carriage is to begin forthwith at the Watervliet Arsenal. It will be a long time yet before that carriage is completed and tested, and another long time, supposing the model to be approved, before duplicates of it can be made. But with the years of delay in taking this great first step it almost seems as if the whole problem were already solved, and as if there need be no further anxiety about the protection of our shores. The most powerful guns that we have thus far for this purpose are the 12-inch rifles, and Watervliet for a long time has been turning them out. But they are wholly without the disappearing carriages needed to give them their best effect. The work of building emplacements for the heavy guns has been singularly delayed, although now a reasonable degree of energy is shown in prosecuting it, thanks to liberal appropriations by Congress. That is a matter concerning the engineers; but as for the Ordnance Corps, its best claim to praise will rest, perhaps, on the progress it is able to show, not so much in adding to the number of guns, as in providing carriages for those it already has on hand, so that they can be used. The prospect of having a 12-inch carriage may well encourage Congress to vote a liberal sum for building others like it."

Henry Shindler, in a pungent letter to the Kansas City "Times," setting forth the falsity of the newspaper statements as to Lieut. C. E. Lang and his family being ostracized, etc., says: "To prove how false is the charge that an officer of the Army is ostracized because he marries the daughter of a soldier, an incident which occurred four years ago at a post will show. A Corporal of infantry, of foreign birth, was paying attention to the daughter of an ex-soldier, employed as janitor at the post. She was a beautiful and accomplished young lady, and the parents disapproved of the Corporal's attentions. A shotgun was brought into play, but this had no terrors for them, as both met secretly. In the course of time the young Corporal, possessed of good education, strove for a commission and was successful. This smoothed down the ruffles of the old folks and a wedding day was set. It so happened that the only daughter of Maj. Gen. Miles, Commanding the Army, was a visitor at the post. The father of the bride served in the regiment which Gen. Miles commanded as a Colonel. Miss Miles had known the bride from childhood, both having played together as little girls. Hearing of her proposed marriage, together with Miss Ovenshine, who was also a visitor at the post, and who, with Miss Miles, had known the bride from girlhood, she determined to assist in the floral decorations of the church for the ceremony. They were present at the ceremony and extended their congratulations. To-day the Lieutenant is stationed at a Western post, honored and respected by his brother officers, and his wife receives the same cordial treatment that is accorded every true woman whose husband is in the army."

THIRD CAVALRY ON THE MARCH.

Blue Springs, Mo., Oct. 7, 1896.

Saturday, Oct. 3, at 8 A. M., line was formed, and the standards having been received in due form, the two squadrons, Maj. Wessells, with Troop D, Chase; A. Mackey; H. Morgan, and Capt. Hunter with Troop K, Lieut. Hubert; H. Boughton, and I. Dugan, the Regiment Commanded by Lieut. Col. Henry, marched from Jefferson Barracks, on its practice march of 500 miles to Springfield, Mo. The first day's march was thirty miles, camp at Pacific, being reached at 3 P. M., the command having halted an hour after crossing the Merrimac River. The water at this place was quite deep, up to the saddle skirts, or rider's knees, and bottom with rough boulders, or stones.

Several of the horses seemed much frightened at the water, one plunging from fright and throwing his rider, demonstrating the necessity of a cavalry post being near water, where horses could be taught to swim. Camp at Pacific, a very poor one, was near the railroad, but it was sufficiently demonstrated that with our limited transportation, mules could not be on the road and then haul to and from camp, particularly with same two miles away; so as to avoid loss of time, as well as breaking mules down, the three escort wagons were sent on a platform car, and the mules placed in a box car, when the command left for its next day's march, they to be disembarked at the next camping railroad station. This makeshift demonstrated the absurdity of the present system of reduced transportation; the allowance should be at least one six-mule wagon to each troop, and one for each squadron and regimental headquarters. The second camp, St. Clair, was a very pretty one, one mile from the railroad. The command laid over a day and were employed making patrols, practical lectures to officers, and Capt. Boughton's lecture on Missouri in the War. The third camp, our present one, Bourbon or Blue Springs, is a pretty one two miles from the railroad. Here we lay over a day, having non-commissioned officers make patrols and reports, and officers maps. The country is so far too rough and wooded for any other practical work. The only field for such are places like Fort Riley, or the park at Chickamauga, where the three arms of the service can and should be brought together, for object lessons in combined maneuvers. The command are learning a great deal on conduct marches, care of horses, camping, etc., and the money spent is not a loss to the treasury, in the return of military information acquired.

GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN ARMY MANEUVERS.

What was specially noted by some foreign observers in the German review before the Czar was the surprising uniformity of the drill and appearance of the various regiments, all being up to the same high standard, whereas in some services there is much difference in the degree of perfection to which drill and general soldierly appearance have been carried in different regiments. The day after the Gölitz review the maneuvers began. In these the 5th (Posen) and 6th (Silesian) corps, perhaps 64,000 to 70,000 strong, with 256 guns, were to attack the 12th (Saxon) and half of the 4th Corps, said to be about 48,000 strong, whose duty was to cover and defend Dresden. The general impression produced by the maneuvers was that the high standard of the German army is well kept up, especially in the matter of thoroughness of individual instruction and great exactness and celerity of movement. The correspondent of the London "Standard" thus speaks of the troops on the march: "The German soldier, in these maneuvers, carries, first, his arms and ammunition—the latter in three pouches, two in front and one behind, 150 rounds in all; then a heavy goatskin knapsack containing his kit; a great coat strapped around the knapsack, and outside it again the half of a brown-canvas shelter tent and the three-jointed sticks which form a pole that holds it up. He is loaded with a burden very much over fifty-five pounds, and in war time over sixty-five pounds. In spite of this, no distance is lost on the march, and the files are as well closed up at the end of a day as at the beginning. But close observation of the line of march, however, showed me that there were a great many footsore men, quite as many as among us. The Prussian marching footgear is simply a very clumsily made "Wellington" boot, with a square toe, pulled over the trousers, which are thrust into it—about the worst kind of boot that could be possibly devised. The Prussian soldier, however, wears no socks. He ties on a piece of soft linen, about fifteen inches square and covered with grease. To put it on he places it flat on the ground, laying it out like a pocket handkerchief, in the shape of an ace of diamonds, with the point uppermost; then he sets his foot upon it, and brings the two side ends round, with the other ends tucked over. The result is that the foot slips into place, and is encased in a thick layer of grease, a most effectual means of preserving a man from blisters while on the march.

The correspondent of the London "News," in speaking of the method of bivouacking, gives this account: "Each man carries a brown waterproof sheet, which is strapped to the great coat around the outside of the knapsack to three poles which fit into one another, and three pegs with a short cord attached. The sheets have buttons and buttonholes, and can be fastened together to any dimensions, with an opening on the leeward side. The sides are held up, the men with the poles go inside, and, when everything is fixed the ends are pegged into the ground. Protection from the rain and wind is afforded by digging a small trench and piling the earth against the ends. Straw is laid inside. While this is going on small mounds of earth are being prepared for the camp kettles, with wood and straw placed in the center. The baggage wagon—one to two companies—with the camp kettles arrives. During the maneuvers the men carry one day's rations, which consists of a tin of very good pea soup, and a tin of meat. Soon the kettle is boiling and ready to receive its contents. The arrival of the sutler's cart with eatables, beer, and a few bottles of schnapps is the cause of great rejoicing; the band plays lively tunes. The whistle is used on every occasion to attract attention previous to giving a word of command. Volley firing is not employed. The officer gives the distance and object, which is repeated by every section commander. Cartridges are always carried in small packets of five, which are placed in the breech, and can be spent in independent or magazine fire as ordered. The horses are small, but very wiry, and stand hard work, receiving a very careful training, and not worked till they are six years old.

The same observer noticed specially the silence with which orders were carried out, the sending forward of line after line of infantry against the decisive point, the close co-operation of the cavalry and artillery, the latter being moved very rapidly across swampy and hilly

country, and the extraordinary rapidity with which all troops moved alike from line into column, and from column into line. Again, the marvelous celerity to which the troops were marched off from the maneuvers when the campaign was over attracted attention. The troops cleaned their rifles at once, and when the rain was over the companies paraded, the rifles examined, each man received his threepence a day for his pay, and the great forces were scattered, everything being finished by the following day.

It further appears that the officers speak well of the work done by the bicycle, each company having one, and that dogs are employed on outpost duty.

The Austrian maneuvers near Chakatornya lasted three days, during which 70,000 men were engaged. They are described as chiefly remarkable for the brilliant tactical ability shown by Gen. Reinlaender, commanding the 3d Gratz Army Corps. The fight on the second day was decided after an hour's engagement, which ended in the capture of the entire 42d Honved Infantry Division. In the next day's battle Gen. Reinlaender suddenly surrounded Borsetzky's 36th Division, including an entire army corps and a convoy of wagons at the base in Chakatornya, causing such confusion that the Emperor at once ordered the signal to be sounded for firing to cease. The weather was wet and the roads almost knee-deep in mud, yet there were but few cases of sickness in camp. The powers of endurance displayed by the Croats, Bosnians, and the Hungarian Honveds have been really marvelous.

FRENCH ARMY MANEUVERS.

Continuous downpours of rain sadly interfered with the comfort of the troops engaged in the French grand maneuvers and led to some changes in the programme. The main lines, however, were adhered to, and the troops by all accounts showed the best spirits and most soldierlike qualities under depressing circumstances.

The company of cyclists which took part in these maneuvers played, according to the official report, a most important part in the combat between the two regiments of the 8th Cav. Brigade. They succeeded in putting themselves on the flank of the enemy by a detour along a steep forest path, leaping over or climbing over the difficult places and breaking down obstacles. Fifty seconds only were required to shoulder the bicycles and forty seconds to unload them. Keeping up a well-sustained volley fire, the cyclists soon made the position untenable for the opposing cavalry, who betook themselves to a retreat which in time was definitive.

Col. F. Robert, who has been reporting upon the maneuvers for the "France Militaire," grew enthusiastic concerning the discipline and endurance displayed by officers and men. Thus on the fourth day, when the 17th Corps defended Mons against a powerful attack directed against the place by the 12th Corps, the men on one side and the other were aroused at midnight and 2 a. m., after having undergone much fatigue on the previous day, then set out upon marches of more than twenty kilometres, of which more than half was through heavy land. Then came six hours of fighting, and at the close the men, though fatigued, were in excellent spirits and in a state of perfect discipline. They had shown that they were ready for any employment and in a state to bear any fatigue. He speaks of the tactical progress shown by the different arms, their cohesion and suppleness, and the admirable manner in which they worked together. He adds in regard to the fine marching qualities of the men that on September 12, almost all the regiments of the 17th Corps, leaving their quarters at midnight, marched forty kilometres, of which ten or twelve were over fields, and did not reach their camp until 4 or 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The positions chosen by the artillery, he says, were always good, and its operations in support of the infantry admirable. He was particularly struck with the fine manner in which the cavalry of the 17th Corps enveloped the right wing of the retreating 12th Corps. On the other hand, the divisional cavalry did not render all the services expected of it. It was too much broken up, the men did not care properly for their horses, the heads of the columns were weak, and the commissariat arrangements were defective.

The French maneuvers in the Alps have given such umbrage on the ground of their actuality to the Italian government that it threatened to carry out correspondingly realistic operations on its side of the frontier unless they were modified. The French authorities have yielded to these remonstrances, and the operations in the Northern Alps have been much curtailed, and Gen. Boisdreffe, ex-Minister of War, was not present, as had been intended.

FOOTBALL AT FORT MONROE.

A highly interesting and exciting game of football was played at Fort Monroe on Oct. 9, as the result of a challenge issued by the Army officers there to the Naval officers in the North Atlantic Squadron. As the squadron preferred being represented by their strongest team, seven of whom played on last year's Annapolis eleven, the Fort Monroe team was assisted by Mr. Armstrong, an ex-Yale man, and Lieuts. Fort and Stout, from Fort Myer, with Dr. Wood, from Washington. The line-up was as follows:

Army.	Navy.
Lyons	End
Fort	End
Wood	Guard
Hackett	Guard
Ruckman	Center
Hackett	Guard
Shipton (Long)	Tackle
Roberts	End
Stout	Quarter back
Armstrong	Half back
Timberlake	Half back
Horn	Full back

Score, 4-4. No goals kicked.

Referee, Mr. Henry, of Norfolk. Umpire, Mr. Holt, of Hampton. Linesmen, Lieuts. Walker, Ensign Lone.

In the first half neither side scored, although the Army carried the ball to the Navy 5-yard line, where some misunderstanding as to the number of "downs" gave the ball to the Navy. In the second half, after some minutes' play, the Navy carried the ball across by a series of quick sharp rushes. A little later Armstrong dashed through a big hole made by Lott and Wood and scored, after a brilliant run of 25 yards. When time was called the ball was near the center of the field.

The features of the game were Bagley's punting and Mustin's tackling and running for the Navy, Armstrong's fine runs and Timberlake's quick dashes for the Army and the work of Wood and Lott in the line.

The articles in the daily papers concerning the orders of the U. S. S. Bancroft, simply repeat in a new form and in a sensational way, information heretofore published in the "Army and Navy Journal." We doubt whether the Captain of the Bancroft, or the Admiral commanding the station, knows precisely what the Bancroft will do, for her action, and that of the other vessels on the European station, depends upon contingencies which may or may not arise. No vessel will go through the Dardanelles, we may be sure, unless our Government is satisfied that she has a right to do so, in which case she is not likely to be deterred from asserting that right through fear of any action that may be taken by the Turkish authorities. In two instances that we can recall the Turkish forts have endeavored to bring to a halt United States vessels passing the Dardanelles by firing a shot across their bows, but the only answer was the order to beat to quarters.

The Bancroft is now at Smyrna and will remain there until a permit can be obtained for her to proceed to Constantinople. For the time being, the matter is in the hands of the diplomatists, and until Minister Terrell advises the State Department that there will be no objection either from the Porte or from the treaty powers, final sailing orders for her to proceed to Constantinople will not be issued.

Capt. W. T. Sampson, Naval Chief Ordnance, will recommend in his annual report to the Secretary an appropriation of \$500,000 for the manufacture of additional guns for the auxiliary cruisers, merchant vessels, registered by the Government as available ships of war in case of emergency. About 100 guns are now being made at the Washington Ordnance factory out of an appropriation secured last session and with another equally large the Government will have on hand enough guns to equip all the larger merchant ships. Recent surveys on the Pacific coast have added to the Navy several other vessels which will be valuable in case of war, and with those now building in accordance with the Government subsidy requirements there will be on hand forty effective auxiliary cruisers. Some of these will mount batteries as powerful as those of the gunboats and smaller cruisers, and will carry besides an arsenal of small arms.

The "Militär-Wochenblatt" states that of the 108 Generals of division now serving in the French Army, two came from the former General Staff Corps, fifty-two from the infantry, twenty-two from the cavalry, twenty-one from the artillery, and eleven from the engineers. Of the 214 Brigadiers, 101 are from the infantry, forty-seven from the cavalry, forty from the artillery, twenty from the engineers, and six from the gendarmerie.

The 3d Artillery, Department of the East, was on Wednesday, assigned by general orders as follows: Col. E. C. Bainbridge, headquarters, one Major and three batteries at Angel Island, Cal.; one Major and two batteries at Alcatraz Island; one battery at Fort Mason, Cal.; one Major and one battery at Fort Canby, Wash., and a Lieutenant Colonel and four batteries, including two light batteries, at the Presidio, Cal.

Under regimental assignments this week, Lieut. Clermont L. Best, 1st Art., goes to St. Francis Barracks, and Lieut. Frederick Marsh, 1st Art., to Fort Barrancas, instead of to Fort Monroe with Battery I.

A slight change of stations of the 3d Artillery, in the Department of California, has been made this week. Col. Bainbridge, and one Major, with three batteries, go to Angel Island, which will be the headquarters of the regiment. One Major and two batteries to Alcatraz Island; one battery to Fort Mason; Lieut. Col. Williston and four batteries to the Presidio. To meet requirements connected with this change the headquarters and four companies of the 1st Infantry go to the Presidio, which will place Col. Shafter in command there.

The farewell ball, given by the men of the 15th Inf., on the evening of Oct. 6, at Fort Sheridan, proved to be one of the most successful social affairs given by the regiment at that station. The attendance was unusually large and much interest was manifested by the citizens of Sheridan and vicinity. Dancing and a splendid supper were among the enjoyments of the evening.

Capt. D. L. Brainard, late 1st Lieut. 2d Cav., U. S. A., appointed on Wednesday Commissary of Subsistence by the President, was with Gen. Greely on the Arctic expedition of 1881-84, is a member of the Royal Geographical Society of England and holds a Bache medal for the geographical feat of having penetrated farther toward the north pole than any other man on record. His first commission was for distinguished gallantry on the Lady Franklin Bay expedition. Capt. A. Murray, late 1st Lieut. 1st Art., U. S. A., appointed Assistant Quartermaster on the same day, is the author of the "Manual for Court Martials," considered an authority in the Army. Capt. D. E. McCarthy, late 1st Lieut. 12th Inf., U. S. A., appointed Assistant Quartermaster, and Capt. W. H. Baldwin, late 1st Lieut. 7th Cav., U. S. A., have both served as regimental quartermasters. Capt. John T. Knight, late 1st Lieut. 3d Cav., U. S. A., is a graduate of the Military Academy, and received his first commission as 2d Lieut. of Cav. June 15, 1884. He is a gallant officer and much beloved in the Army.

The four troops of the 6th Cav., stationed at Fort Myer, Va., returned last week from a six weeks' practice march in the Shenandoah Valley. In the squadron were Troop A, Lieut. Short commanding, and Lieut. White; Troop B, Capt. Cheever, Lieuts. Brooks and Nissen; Troop G, Capt. West, Lieut. Stout; Troop H, Capt. Craig, Lieut. Hyer. In command was Col. S. S. Sumner, the new commander of the 6th, with Lieut. Wilcox as Adjutant, Lieut. Harman as Quartermaster and Dr. Arthur, of the Medical Corps. They started out on the morning of the 8th of September and camped at Fairfax Courthouse the first night; thence the march was taken up to Groverton and Warrenton, where two nights and a day were passed; thence to Sperryville, Thornton Gap and Luray, where camp instruction was established. Every day practical drill was given and much benefit derived. Evolutions in battle formation, instruction in outpost duty, reconnaissance, cossack posts, etc., occupied much of the time. Every day parties were sent out scouting and to make maps of the surrounding country within a radius of twenty miles. While at Luray Dr. Arthur drilled his hospital corps in the red cross work, using the ambulance and stretcher. The squadron left Luray Sept. 25 and marched through Massanutten Pass, via Winchester, Fisher's Hill, and Newmarket, thence to Fort Myer.

Sir H. H. Kitchener's promotion to the rank of Major General, on account of his success at Dongola, is an unusual one, as, though he held the brevet rank of Colonel, he stood tenth from the top in the list of Majors of the Royal Engineers. He passes over the heads of eighty-nine Colonels, eleven of whom are temporary Major Generals. He is forty-six years of age and counts twenty-five years' service in the army.

FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

The Burlington "Free Press," referring to the recent practice march by the troops of the 3d Cavalry at Fort Ethan Allen, under Maj. L. T. Morris, says: "The troops have returned home in excellent health, the men were well behaved and the officers were highly pleased with the campaign. The squadron left Fort Ethan Allen Sept. 17, Maj. Louis T. Morris Commanding, and the following staff: 1st Lieut. John W. Heard, Adj. and Q. M.; 2d Lieut. Andrews, Engineer Officer; Troop G, Capt. Hardie; Troop C, 2d Lieut. Caldwell; Troop E, 2d Lieut. Williams. Maj. Morris and his officers are much pleased with the courteous attention shown to their men during their practice march and they will long remember the careful attention and hospitable treatment of J. H. Thorp, of Charlotte; Hon. Ira R. Allen and Charles Allen, of Fair Haven; Hon. Carleton W. Reed, of Addison; Capt. Greenough, of Whitehall; Mr. Derrick and Mr. Rogers, of Glens Falls, N. Y.; Col. Morris and Maj. Caldwell, of Fort George; Dr. Gee and Maj. Symons, of Brandon. Capt. Dodd of Troop F left St. Johnsbury on their return from Manchester, Sept. 21. On the march between Rutland and Ludlow, Capt. Dodd and other officers, who were riding at the head of the troop, met an old lady walking along the highway. She said: "What's this?" The answer was, "The United States Army," and the old lady took off her spectacles and wiped them, putting them on again she looked the horses and soldiers over again carefully and said: "And every one of them on a horse! Well, well, well, well!"

FORT RILEY.

Oct. 11, 1896.

Battery A, 2d Art., commanded by Capt. Grimes, returned to the post on Tuesday from Topeka, where they attended the militia encampment. Five companies of infantry and four troops of cavalry arrived from Fort Leavenworth on Thursday for the autumn maneuvers. Lieut. Col. Loyd Wheaton, 20th Inf., in command.

Gen. Miles and party are expected Wednesday, and will spend three days at the post.

Maj. Babcock, of the Adjutant General's Department, arrived Friday to witness the maneuvers. He is the guest of Col. Carpenter.

Miss Hugston, of Chicago, is the guest of Miss Sibbey.

Lieut. R. B. Wallace is visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Harrison. Lieut. and Mrs. Adams entertained Lieuts. Osheim, Fair and Aultman at dinner Friday evening to meet Miss Clements and Miss Searcy.

Capt. and Mrs. Ward entertained a number of their friends at a hop supper, in honor of their daughter, Mrs. Hartman, who left for the East Saturday.

Mrs. Viele, wife of Maj. Viele, 1st Cav., arrived at the post on Tuesday.

Mrs. Dean, of Minneapolis, Minn., is visiting Capt. Huggins and his sister. Miss Knox arrived home on Sunday, from Washington.

Capt. Knox, 1st Cav., leaves to-morrow for Arizona, on temporary duty.

At a regular meeting of the Fort Riley Hunt Club, the following officers were elected: President, Maj. Viele; master of the hounds, Lieut. H. T. Allen; secretary and treasurer, Lieut. F. S. Foltz; whips, Lieut. C. G. Treat, Lieut. G. H. Macdonald, Dr. Poindexter and Lieut. T. T. Lewis.

WEST POINT.

Oct. 13, 1896.

The arrival of a bride and the presence of an eminent prelate, gave quite an impetus to the social life of the post last week. Lieut. Holbrook, whose wedding to Miss Stanley occurred on Oct. 1, returned to duty on Oct. 8, and will remain until about Dec. 1. Lieut. and Mrs. Holbrook will occupy quarters No. 29 (vacated by Lieut. Morrow), during their stay. On Friday, Oct. 9, a delightful afternoon tea was given for Mrs. Holbrook by Mrs. Larned. The hostess was assisted by Mrs. Holbrook, Mesdames Mills, Edgerton and Cassatt, and the Misses Liebet, Shipman, Michie and Davis. The large number of guests included the residents of the various country seats at Highland Falls, Garrisons and Cold Spring, in addition to the officers and ladies of the post.

On Saturday evening, Oct. 10, his Eminence, Cardinal Satolli, arrived at Highland Falls, where he was received at the station by the local clergy. The distinguished visitor dined at the quarters of the Superintendent. On Sunday morning the Cardinal attended the services at the Church of the Sacred Heart. At 4 P. M. a tea was given in his honor by Mrs. Bellinger, at which the officers and ladies of the post were presented to his Eminence. Mrs. Bellinger was assisted by Mrs. Mills and Mrs. Cassatt. At 5 P. M. the Cardinal and Father O'Keefe repaired to Col. Ernst's quarters and witnessed dress parade. On Monday morning the ride in the hall was attended by the distinguished guest, who expressed himself as greatly pleased and interested in the ride and also in the appearance presented by the cadets at dress parade on the previous evening. The Rev. Father O'Keefe entertained a number of guests at luncheon, at which Mgr. Satolli was the guest of honor. The following were among the guests at the small cadet hop on Saturday evening: Miss Clark, a guest of Miss Ernst; Lieut. George T. Patterson, Miss Patten, Miss Shipman, Miss Kimberly, Miss Potter, Miss Toney, Miss Davis, Miss Craney, Miss Michie and Miss Ernst. Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, Rev. Dr. John Watson (Ian MacLaren), Lieuts. O. J. Brown, 1st Cav., and George T. Patterson have been among visitors at the post during the past week.

To the great disappointment of a large number of visitors, it was found that no game between the cadets and a visiting team could be held last Saturday. A game with Trinity was scheduled for that date (Oct. 10), but, too late in the week to secure an engagement with another team, it was found that the Trinity eleven were so badly crippled as the result of a game with Harvard as to be unable to keep to their date. A game between the principal team and the scrub eleven attracted a host of spectators, and the ball ground was, as usual, the center of interest throughout the afternoon. The game with Princeton on Saturday, Oct. 17, is anticipated with much interest. The Misses Fanshawe have been guests of Mrs. Bass. Miss Shipman is a guest of her brother, the chaplain. Rev. Dr. Thompson, of Garrisons, exchanged pulpits with the Rev. Mr. Shipman on Sunday. Bishop Henry C. Potter, of New York, will visit the Church of the Holy Innocents at Highland Falls to administer the rite of confirmation on Sunday next (Oct. 18).

A quiet home wedding occurred Oct. 8, at 8:30 o'clock at the Dudley Finch residence on Summit avenue, St.

Paul, Minn.. The contracting parties were Lieut. Francis Hall Lawton, 21st U. S. Inf., of Plattsburg Barracks, and Miss Annie Belle McKenzie, niece of Mrs. Annie Winchester, formerly of Pembina, N. D., but who recently came to St. Paul. Rev. Mr. Pope, of the Church of the Good Shepherd, performed the ceremony in the presence of only a few friends according to the ritual of the English church. The rooms were tastefully decorated with smilax and roses. The dining room was in pink and Lafrance roses were used in general decorations. The bride was attired in a dainty creation of white organdie over silk trimmed with valenciennes lace with collar and sash of white taffeta ribbon. At her throat she wore a diamond and pearl pendant. She carried a silver-mounted prayer book and was attended by Miss Blanch Booker, who wore a gown of white organdie, decollete, trimmed with lace and ribbons. Mrs. Winchester wore a black brocade skirt with fancy waist of light blue taffeta and chiffon and diamonds. She was assisted by Mr. and Mrs. Lewis E. Booker, and Mr. and Mrs. Lewis B. Booker. A wedding supper followed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Lawton left for Minneapolis and later for Plattsburg, where they now are.

WORMS IN COFFEE.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal":

It is seldom that the War Department publications enter the field of humor, intentionally or otherwise, but at least one paragraph of "Document No. 18" involves a statement of fact, made in all gravity, that might well make a believer in heredity infer that the son of John Phoenix was an officer in the Subsistence Department instead of the Engineers, and in that capacity edited the new "Manual for Army Cooks." On page 191 thereof there appears this sapient statement: "The presence of wormholes in coffee should not occasion its rejection, unless it is of inferior quality and strength, since they generally indicate age, weigh nothing and disappear when the coffee is ground."

PERSONALS.

Maj. J. B. Babcock, Asst. Adj. Gen., while at Fort Riley during the maneuvers, is the guest of Col. L. H. Carpenter.

Capt. W. F. Carter, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., arrived in Baltimore this week and took charge Oct. 13 of the office of the Attending Surgeon at 310 West Lombard st.

Late arrivals of Army officers in New York are: Maj. J. B. Burbank, Everett House; Capt. M. B. Hughes, St. Denis; Lieut. E. T. Wilson, Grand Hotel; Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, Gilsey House.

Mrs. MacMurray, wife of Maj. J. W. MacMurray, 1st U. S. Art., is visiting her father at No. 2 Lodge street, Albany, N. Y. The Major himself went to Fort Barrancas this week with his battery.

Maj. Gen. Miles and party, consisting of Mrs. Miles and son, Maj. and Mrs. J. V. R. Hoff, Capt. Michler, Mr. and Mrs. Weborg, Mrs. Crowell, Miss Crowell and Miss Sherman, arrived at Fort Riley, Oct. 14.

Mrs. and Miss Hitchcock, widow and daughter of Comdr. Roswell D. Hitchcock, U. S. N., who have been visiting in Halifax, and Boston, are expected in New York in a day or two, where they will be located for the winter at the Cambridge, Fifth avenue.

Capt. and Mrs. Robert Catlin, of Washington, D. C., arrived, Oct. 15, in Irvington-on-the-Hudson, where their daughter, Miss Jennie Catlin, lies critically ill at the house of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Satterlee in Barney Park, having sustained injuries, while riding her bicycle.

The parade of the Union Veteran Legion, in Washington, D. C., Oct. 14, was a very creditable affair. The procession was headed by a platoon of mounted police and escorted by U. S. Cavalry and Artillery, the Marine Band, the Marine Corps, and the Old Guard. The men were reviewed by President Cleveland from the front of the White House.

During the cruise of the vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron from Newport News, Va., to New York, Ensign G. S. Galbraith, attached to the New York, was thrown from his berth and a steel door fell on him and broke his leg. He was brought to New York City and sent to the Presbyterian Hospital, where his leg was amputated, on Oct. 15, just below the knee.

Dr. John B. Hamilton, Surg. Gen. of the U. S. Marine Hospital, has tendered his resignation. Dr. Hamilton was ordered to the Marine Hospital in San Francisco some time ago. Owing to a large and valuable private practice and real estate holdings here, he objected to being transferred, and made an official protest. This and another protest were overruled, and Dr. Hamilton decided to resign.

Capt. John S. Wharton, U. S. A., retired, who died Oct. 15, at Montrose, Westchester County, New York, was for many years a trusted Aide-de-Camp on the personal staff of Maj. Gen. Hancock, and was retired at Governors Island in 1886. He had an excellent record and was brevetted Captain for his gallantry at the 2d Bull Run. Two sisters, Mrs. F. W. Seward and Mrs. Hanson C. Gibson, survive him.

At a recent meeting of the Fort Riley Hunt Club, the following officers were elected: President, Maj. J. M. Bell, 1st Cav.; master of the hounds, Lieut. H. T. Allen, 2d Cav.; secretary and treasurer, Lieut. F. S. Foltz, 1st Cav.; whips, Lieut. C. G. Treat, 5th Art.; Lieut. G. H. McDonald, 1st Cav.; Capt. J. D. Poindexter, Asst. Surg.; Lieut. T. J. Lewis, 2d Cav. The hunting pack this autumn will consist of twenty fox hounds.

The annual meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief of the Loyal Legion was held in Philadelphia, Pa. Oct. 14. The Board of Officers announced the election of Rear Adml. Bancroft Gherardi, U. S. N., as Commander-in-Chief of the order to succeed the late Gen. John Gibbon. The members of the Commandery-in-Chief were entertained in the evening at the Union League Club house by the Pennsylvania Commandery.

Maj. Chas. Alfred Booth, Q. M. U. S. A., was married Oct. 14, at Louisville, Ky., to Miss Virginia Singleton Brown, daughter of former Governor John Young Brown, and Mrs. Brown. The wedding was a quiet at home affair, and only the relatives and a few intimate friends were present. Maj. and Mrs. Booth left at midnight for the East, on their bridal tour. Their future home will be in St. Louis, where Maj. Booth is stationed. Misses Annie Starling, Julia Dixon and Margaret Reeves, of Henderson, were the bride's attendants.

Lieut. C. E. Lang, 2d Art., whose case still excites a spasmodic interest in the daily press, not always of a veracious nature, has had new troubles. His barns adjoining his home at Glenham, N. Y., were burned to the ground on the evening of Oct. 14. An intoxicated hired man is alleged to have been the cause of the misdeed, but a dispatch says: "Some believe that one of the Lieutenant's enemies caused the blaze. The buildings were insured for \$1,000, but Lieut. Lang was told to-day that he could collect one-half of the insurance."

Capt. J. T. Van Orsdale, 7th U. S. Inf., is at the Eb-bitt, Washington, on leave.

Maj. Gen. Merritt visited Maj. Gen. Ruger at Governors Island Thursday, Oct. 15.

Lieut. John B. Christian, 2d Cav., is expected to join at Fort Riley, Kan., about Oct. 31.

Lieut. E. W. McCaskey, 21st Inf., lately returned from Europe is now at Lancaster, Pa.

Capt. L. A. Craig, 6th Cav., on a short leave from Fort Myer, Va., is visiting at St. Joseph, Mo.

Comdr. Willard H. Brownson, U. S. N., is at the Metropolitan Club, Washington, D. C., on leave.

Lieut. Col. W. S. Worth, 13th Inf., commandant of Fort Columbus, is on a short visit to Tampa, Fla.

Lieut. A. L. Dade, 3d Cav., on a short leave from Fort Ethan Allen, is visiting at Montgomery Center, Vt.

Lieut. S. V. Ham, 5th Inf., on a few weeks' leave from Fort McPherson, Ga., is visiting at Sexton, Ind.

Lieut. W. H. H. Southerland, U. S. N., of the Dolphin, is at 1,923 N-street, N. W., Washington, for a short time.

Capt. W. H. Arthur, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., on a short leave from Fort Myer, is a recent visitor at Governors Island.

Lieut. H. L. Hawthorne, 1st Art., is a recent arrival at Fort Sheridan, for duty with Capt. Capron's Light Battery E.

Maj. Montgomery, U. S. A., retired, was in Philadelphia last week with Mrs. Montgomery, visiting old personal friends.

Chaplain James J. Kane, U. S. N., who has been ordered before a retiring board, is at the Hotel Dumbarton, Washington, D. C.

Lieut. W. G. Haan, under recent transfer from the 5th to the 3d Art., remains on the Pacific coast, but changes base from the Presidio to Alcatraz Island.

Col. J. P. Sanger, Insp. Gen., was in Philadelphia this week inspecting the accounts of various officers stationed there, visiting also the arsenals in that city.

Lieut. H. C. Poundstone, U. S. N., has been ordered to report for duty with the Chief of Naval Ordnance. While in Washington he is a guest of the Army and Navy Club.

Mr. Webb C. Hayes, son of the late President Hayes, has, for a week past been the guest of Col. H. C. Corbin, at Governors Island, and has now returned to his home in Cleveland, O.

Mrs. Maj. Thos. W. Symons, U. S. A., has returned to Buffalo from Washington, where she has been with her daughter, who has been under treatment for a chronic affection of the throat.

Gen. J. D. Bingham, U. S. A., retired, returned to Philadelphia with Mrs. Bingham last week and took apartments at the Bartram Hotel, after a pleasant summer sojourn in Canada.

Lieut. Col. O. H. Ernst, U. S. A., commandant at West Point, has been ordered to report to the Secretary of War, and is at the Metropolitan Club, Washington, during his stay in the city.

Asst. Paymr. Martin McM. Ramsay has successfully passed examination for promotion before a board consisting of Paymr. Daniel A. Smith, P. A. Paymr. Livingstone Hunt and James S. Phillips.

It is rumored that among other retirements for disability that the Secretary of War has under consideration are two officers of the Quartermaster's Department, who have been on sick leave for a long time.

Lieut. W. C. Davis, 5th Art., lately visiting at Fort Warren, Mass., was expected in New York the latter part of this week to meet his Battery K on its arrival from California and go with it to Fort Wadsworth.

Navy officers lately visiting in New York City are: Capt. M. L. Johnson, Sturtevant; Lieut. Comdr. Richardson Clover, Plaza; P. A. Paymr. G. W. Simpson, Grand Hotel; Medical Director S. Jackson Albemarle.

Gen. Chas. G. Sawtelle, Q. M. Gen., U. S. A., made a short trip to Philadelphia this week, visiting old personal friends. General Sawtelle has a host of friends in the old Quaker City, and is a member of the Historical Society there.

We congratulate Lieuts. Arthur Murray, D. E. McCarthy and J. T. Knight, of the line, on their appointment to be Captain and Assistant Quartermasters and Lieuts. W. H. Baldwin and D. L. Brainard, to be Captain and Commissaries of Subsistence. The cavalry receives three of the five appointments, and the artillery and infantry each one.

The "Youth's Companion" of Oct. 8, has an article entitled "Going Into Commission," by Lieut. John B. Briggs, U. S. N., who gives an account of the history of a ship from the time that she is launched until fitted with guns, crew, supplies, etc. She is finally accepted by the government and assigned to her first duty as part of some cruising squadron.

Maj. Barnett, O. M., U. S. A., met with an accident last week in Washington. He had been ordered to duty at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., and was in the railroad ticket office, and had purchased a ticket for the West. Wishing to use a telephone, he stepped behind a counter and fell through a trap door, which was open and he had not noticed. He was so bruised by the fall that he was unable to proceed on his journey.

The Secretary of War was in Philadelphia last week and made a trip down the Delaware to inspect the new fortifications now being rapidly pushed by the Engineer Corps. He was accompanied on his trip by Maj. C. W. Raymond, U. S. Engr., who has been in charge of the Delaware improvements and fortifications for many years, and is doing extremely valuable work now that an adequate appropriation is available.

Army officers lately visiting in New York City are: Capt. W. Crozier, Gerlach Hotel; Capt. E. S. Curtis, Astor House; Maj. E. D. Judd, Park Avenue; Capt. D. A. Lyle, Albermarle; Lieut. H. Rowan, Hotel Imperial; Lieut. C. G. Sawtelle, Jr., Gen. J. W. Forsyth, Grand Hotel; Col. E. F. Townsend, Capt. L. Brechemin, Capt. F. O. Johnson, New Amsterdam; Lieut. C. H. McNeil, Murray Hill; Lieut. J. S. Oyster, Everett House.

Col. F. L. Town, Asst. Surg. Gen. U. S. A., lately retired, was appointed an Assistant Surgeon in 1861, and received the brevets of Captain, Major and Lieutenant Colonel for his faithful and meritorious services during the war. His retirement promotes Lieut. Col. C. R. Greenleaf to Colonel and Asst. Surg. Gen. Maj. W. H. Gardner to Lieutenant Colonel, and Deputy Surgeon General, and Capt. W. W. Gray to Major and Surgeon.

The eighth annual meeting of the Maryland Society of the American Sons of the Revolution will take place at the Hotel Rennett, Baltimore, on Oct. 18. The day is the anniversary of the burning of the Peggy Stewart at Annapolis, Oct. 19, 1774. The Peggy Stewart, owned by Mr. Alexander Stewart, a wealthy ship owner, arrived at Annapolis with a load of tea upon which England had imposed the tea tax. The citizens of Annapolis in their indignation forced Mr. Stewart to set fire to his own ship.

Capt. J. W. Buell, U. S. A., will spend the winter at Cedarage, Col.

Rear Adm. D. L. Braine, who has been quite sick at his home in Brooklyn, is improving.

Lieut. Thomas Ridgway, 5th Art., on leave, is visiting relatives at 59 Leffert's place, Brooklyn.

Lieut. J. Morrison, Jr., 3d Cav., is a recent visitor in St. Louis en route to Jefferson Barracks.

Asst. Surg. J. S. Kulp, U. S. A., was expected to arrive this week at Fort Sheridan from Fort Walla Walla.

Lieut. J. P. Ryan, 6th Cav., is spending a few weeks' leave at West Point, N. Y., where he is due for duty on Nov. 1.

Lieut. S. V. Ham, 5th Inf., late of 24th Inf., under recent orders, joins Capt. T. F. Forbes, Co. C, at Fort McPherson.

Capt. M. P. Maus, 1st Inf., under recent orders, changed base from Benicia Barracks to San Diego Barracks, Cal.

Capt. C. C. De Rudio, U. S. A., has transferred from the Minnesota to the California Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

Capt. W. W. Witherspoon, 12th U. S. Inf., on college duty at Kingston, R. I., visited friends in New York City recently.

Capt. E. R. Randall, 5th U. S. Inf., on a few weeks' leave from Fort McPherson, Ga., is visiting friends at Camden, N. J.

Col. E. R. Warner, U. S. A., a resident for some years past at Montrose, Pa., reached his sixty-first birthday on Oct. 16.

Capt. Hermann Schreiner, U. S. A., located at 507 Cleveland avenue, Canton, Ohio, reaches his fifty-ninth birthday on Oct. 17.

Capt. J. B. Aleshire, U. S. A., has returned to Chicago, from a trip through Missouri looking for suitable cavalry and artillery horses.

Lieut. P. B. Malone, 13th Inf., who is visiting at 316 West Eighty-eighth street, New York City, has had his leave extended one month.

Lieut. H. O. Willard, 7th Cav., under recent transfer and assignment, changes base from Fort Assiniboine, Mont., to Fort Grant, Ariz.

Capt. E. S. Curtis, 2d Art., and his Battery K, lately at Fort Trumbull, Conn., have now got comfortably settled at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H.

Col. Samuel Storow Sumner, 6th U. S. Cav., has transferred from the California to the District of Columbia Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

Gen. Horace Porter presided at a private dinner given Oct. 9 at the Lotus Club, New York, to the Rev. Dr. John Watson, of Scotland, "Ian Maclaren."

Capt. Charles King, U. S. A., Adjutant General of Wisconsin, reached his fifty-second birthday on October 12. We wish him many happy returns.

Maj. John H. Calef, 1st Art., now settling up his affairs in the East, is expected to assume command of Key West Barracks early in November.

Capt. J. W. MacMurray and G. P. Cotton, 1st Art., with their respective batteries, L and H, left New York Harbor Oct. 15 for Fort Barrancas, Fla.

Col. Charles Bentzoni, U. S. A., who is enjoying the ease of retirement from active service at Los Angeles, Cal., reached his sixty-third birthday on Oct. 11.

Capt. F. C. Grugan, 2d Art., and his Battery H, have now got comfortably settled at Fort Trumbull, Conn., and rather enjoy the change from Fort Schuyler.

Lieut. Col. H. R. Tilton, Chief Surg., Department of Dakota, is a recent visitor to Fort Meade, where he was the guest of the post surgeon, Maj. L. W. Crampton.

Asst. Surg. H. M. Hallock, U. S. A., is a recent arrival in Cheyenne, to go with the 3d Art. from there to San Francisco, after which he will go to Fort Logan.

The Indian scouts at Fort Apache will hereafter have to do without Peaches, likewise Navajo Bill, these two members of the organization having been discharged by order.

Lieut. Col. Reuben F. Bernard, 9th Cav., brevet brigadier general, to whose long and excellent record of service we referred last week, was duly retired for age Oct. 14.

The marriage of Lieut. Charles P. Krauthoff, 14th U. S. Inf., to Miss Blanche Dienst was to take place in Grace Cathedral, Topeka, Kan., on Wednesday of this week, Oct. 14.

Ordnance Sergt. James Jones, lately retired from active service, has a long and honorable record, dating from 1864. He served for some years in the 5th Art. and was appointed Ordnance Sergeant in 1879.

The friends of Assistant Naval Constructor and Mrs. R. M. Watt will be pleased to learn they are located for the winter at 254 Carlton avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Watt has lately reported for duty at Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Gen. Merritt's double is at Fort Leavenworth in the person of Capt. Stephen O'Connor, 23d Inf. There are no other two officers in the service between whom there is such a resemblance as between these two.—Kansas City "Times."

Gov. Sheldon, of South Dakota, is a recent visitor to Fort Meade. The Governor, says a post correspondent, generally manages to get around once a year to see one of the most important military stations in the country, of which the State is justly proud.

Cardinal Satolli, who is about to return to Rome, visited West Point Oct. 4 and attended a reception in his honor at the quarters of Capt. J. B. Bellinger. Here the Cardinal met most of the officers stationed at the post. He witnessed dress parade from the porch of Col. Ernst's quarters.

Lieut. Frank Tompkins, 7th U. S. Cav., is now the happy father of a bouncing boy, which arrived in the household Oct. 6. Congratulations are being extended to him and to Col. and Mrs. Barr, the parents of Mrs. Tompkins, and who are now visiting Fort Leavenworth.—Kansas City "Times."

A Washington dispatch of Oct. 9 says: "The big flag floated over the White House this morning for the first time since June 30, and announced to the 20,000 government officials and clerks hurrying to the various departments that the President had returned from his 101 days' vacation at Gray Gables."

The war correspondents' memorial at Gapland, Washington County, Md., was dedicated Oct. 16 by the Society of Army Correspondents and Artists. Gov. Lowndes presided over the dedicatory exercises. As this memorial has no particular relation to any one battle, the date for the meeting at Gapland of the correspondents, the contributors and friends was fixed for Oct. 16, when the autumnal foliage of the great mountain range is usually bright. Although it is incidental, the 16th of October is the date of John Brown's raid from a farm only five miles from the site of the memorial, when he seized the arsenal at Harper's Ferry, Oct. 16, 1859, with the intent to arm the slaves.

Lieut. J. E. Maxfield, Signal Corps, has returned to Chicago from a pleasant visit to Milan, Ind.

Lieut. F. E. Bamford, 5th Inf., on leave from Fort McPherson, Ga., is visiting in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Col. and Mrs. Worth left for Florida on Monday evening last, to be absent about two weeks. They are guests of Senator Quay.

Maj. W. L. Haskin, 1st Art., with Batteries D and I, of his regiment, left New York Harbor Oct. 15 for Jackson Barracks, New Orleans.

Maj. Gen. Thomas Howard Ruger, U. S. A., is a recent transfer from the Minnesota to the New York Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

Lieut. J. A. Gurney, 24th Inf., lately at Fort McPherson, Ga., was expected this week at Fort Douglas, Utah, for duty with Capt. Augur's Co. H.

Capt. E. B. Frick and G. B. Wells, U. S. A., are expected in New York next week from California, and will make short visits to friends before returning.

Capt. F. H. E. Ebstein, 21st Inf., spending a leave from Plattsburg Barracks with relatives in Brooklyn, visited friends at Governors Island this week.

The death of Comdr. W. W. Gillpatrick, U. S. N., at Cincinnati, Ohio, on Oct. 10, makes a vacancy on the commanders' list for Lieut. Comdr. Clifford H. West.

Col. Thomas F. Barr, U. S. A., and Mrs. Barr, lately at Fort Leavenworth, are now at Excelsior Springs, Mo. Col. Barr, who has been troubled somewhat with rheumatism, is much improved.

Surg. John W. Ross, U. S. N., retired, is lecturer on hygiene in Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., having been elected to that position upon the resignation of Prof. W. M. L. Coplin.

Secretary of War Lamont was kept busy this week receiving the congratulations of his friends over the good health of Mrs. Lamont and a little daughter, the latter of whom arrived on the morning of Oct. 11.

Lieut. R. P. Howze, 6th Cav., will leave West Point for Fort Myer about Nov. 1, with a view to appointment as Regimental Adjutant in succession to Lieut. E. F. Wilcox, whose term in the position expires next week.

In the roll of members of the Sons of the Revolution, State of California, we note the following names: Maj. E. B. Atwood, Lieut. C. L. Collins, Lieut. Col. W. A. Elderkin, Maj. E. C. Gilbreath, Capt. A. C. Sharpe, of the Army, and Ensign W. H. E. Masser, of the Navy.

Paymr. H. T. Skelding, U. S. N., who comes East preparatory to retirement from active service, was tendered a most fraternal farewell by the California Commandery of the Loyal Legion at the Occidental Hotel, San Francisco, on the evening of Oct. 7.

The marriage of Miss Elizabeth Wilson Doane and Charles Stuart Wilson, Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers, British Army, took place at St. Paul's Church, Stockbridge, Mass., Oct. 10. After a brief wedding tour the young couple will return to Stockbridge for a short visit before going to Gibraltar, where Lieut. Wilson is stationed.

Mrs. Elizabeth Poppleton Shannon, wife of Maj. W. C. Shannon, Surg., U. S. A., has recently donated a valuable gift to the library of Brownell Hall, Omaha, consisting of fifty volumes of Anglo Saxon and English literature to mark the entrance on the junior year of Miss Delia Sears, Mrs. Shannon's cousin, and Mrs. Shannon's appreciation of Miss Sears' progress in the school.

The next retirement for age is that of Col. Richard Loder, 2d Art., on Oct. 20. This will promote Lieut. Col. A. C. M. Pennington, 4th, to Colonel 2d; Maj. H. C. Hasbrouck, 4th, to Lieutenant Col. 4th; Capt. J. M. Lancaster, 3d, to Major 4th; 1st Lieut. J. M. Califf, 3d, to Captain 3d; 2d Lieut. M. K. Barroll, 2d, to 1st Lieutenant, and Addl. 2d Lieut. Edwin Landon to 2d Lieutenant.

The American liner Paris, which sailed from New York for Southampton Oct. 7, broke her starboard tube shaft Thursday 320 miles east of Sandy Hook, and, after stopping her starboard engines, proceeded on her voyage under her port engines at about three-quarters speed. Among the passengers on board were Capt. J. B. Bellinger and Maj. C. P. Eagan, U. S. A., and family, and Lieut. W. S. Sims, U. S. N.

Capt. Oscar F. Long, Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A., was married Oct. 7 at Oakland, Cal., to Miss Amy Requa, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. I. L. Requa, of Piedmont. The ceremony took place at St. Paul's Church. Capt. M. P. Maus was best man and Capt. G. L. Edie and Lieut. L. R. Burgess, T. W. Winston, R. C. Croxton and S. A. Cloman, all of the Army, the ushers. It was a very fashionable affair. After the ceremony there was a breakfast and a reception.

The 5th Art. is expected to arrive in the Department of the East from the Pacific coast as follows: Lieut. Col. William Sinclair and Batteries E (Vogdes'), K (Morris'), and L (McClellan's), at Fort Wadsworth about October 19. Col. William M. Graham, headquarters, band and Batteries A (Roberts'), H (Crabb's), and I (Hill's), at Fort Hamilton about October 21. Maj. Tully McCrea and Batteries B (Lomia's), C (Wood's), and M (Day's), at Fort Slocum about Oct. 21.

Paymr. E. N. Whitehouse, U. S. N., has been detached from the battleship Maine and will sail with the Kaiser Wilhelm on Oct. 17 for Southern Europe on leave for six months. On his last leave Paymr. Whitehouse traveled through the northern regions, including the North Cape and Norway, Sweden, Finland and Russia. He will now try Southeastern Europe. His address will always be with B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square. As Paymr. Whitehouse has had over twenty-two years of sea service, his leave was well earned. He left the Maine with regret, as she is a fine ship, with a fine lot of officers and crew.

Among those who are late in turning their faces homeward are Gen. I. S. Catlin, U. S. A., and Mrs. Catlin, who are still at their country seat, Meadowfield, writes a society correspondent. Meadowfield is an ideal spot for summer or autumn sojourn, situated, as it is, on the banks of the Susquehanna in one of the most picturesque southern portions of Tioga County. Gen. and Mrs. Catlin have lately added a handsome billiard cottage to their place and a flagstaff, ninety feet high, from which floats a magnificent specimen of "Old Glory." Surrounded by such attractions, it will probably be late in the season before they return to their Brooklyn residence.

The editor of the Junction City "Union," referring to the prospect of Capt. A. A. Augur, 5th Cav., being detailed commandant of cadets at West Point, says: "This carries our memory back to the days of fourteen years ago, when we filled the position of assistant printer at headquarters of the old Department of the Gulf in hot and semi-tropical, but historic and beautiful New Orleans. Capt. Augur was then aide on the staff of his father, Gen. C. A. Augur, whom we well recall as a thorough soldier and kindly gentleman, then our department commander, now living the last years of a long and honorable career in retirement on beautiful Georgetown Heights, at Washington, D. C." The latest report is that Col. Mills is to remain another year.

2d Lieut. W. S. McNair, 3d Art., U. S. A., is on leave. Capt. W. C. Wise, U. S. N., of the Amphitrite, is on leave.

Maj. H. G. Thomas, U. S. A., retired, is at the Elbitt, Washington, D. C.

Capt. E. A. Godwin, 8th Art., U. S. A., is at the Ebbitt House, Washington, on leave.

Capt. E. Rice, 5th U. S. Inf., is at the Richmond, Washington, D. C., on leave.

Lieut. Thomas W. Darrah, 9th Inf., visited friends at Governors Island on October 12.

1st Lieut. B. W. Randolph, 3d U. S. Art., was in Washington this week on leave.

1st Lieut. H. C. Fisher, U. S. A., Asst. Surg. at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., is on leave.

C. E. Wm. S. Smith, U. S. N., member of the Engineer's Examining Board, is on leave.

Col. R. H. Hall, 4th Inf., and his regiment were due at Fort Sheridan, Ill., from Idaho about Oct. 16.

Paymr. J. Q. Barton, U. S. N., retired, is at 1435 K street, N. W., Washington, D. C., for the winter.

Maj. C. W. Williams, U. S. A., in charge of Schullkill Arsenal Clothing Depot, Philadelphia, is on leave.

Lieut. Charles G. Treat, 5th Art., returned to Fort Riley this week from a brief but pleasant visit to Chicago.

Ensign E. T. Witherspoon, U. S. N., of the Charleston, was at the Elbitt, Washington, a part of this week.

Capt. W. Auman, 13th U. S. Inf., who is on leave of absence, is at the Riggs, Washington, D. C., for a few days.

Col. M. I. Ludington, Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the Missouri, is spending the month of October on leave.

Lieut. Comdr. Harry Knox, U. S. N., who was this week ordered up for examination, is at the Army and Navy Club, Washington.

Capt. R. K. Evans, 12th U. S. Inf., under orders to report to Adjutant General, is at 1622 Rhode Island avenue, Washington, D. C.

2d Lieut. C. G. Sawtelle, Jr., 2d U. S. Cav., is at the Portland, Washington, D. C., for a few days, en route to join his station at Fort Riley.

Capt. F. A. Kendall, U. S. A., retired, of Cleveland, O., is in Washington on private business. While in the city he is the guest of the Army and Navy Club.

Ensign Webster A. Edgar, U. S. N., of the U. S. C. S. S. Eagle, who was this week ordered up for examination for promotion, is at 730 Twentieth street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Brig. Gen. James W. Forsyth, U. S. A., Commanding the Department of California, who is making a tour of the Eastern States, while on leave, is the guest of the Army and Navy Club, Washington.

1st Lieut. J. F. Reynolds Landis, 1st Cav., U. S. A., Aide-de-Camp of Brig. Gen. Forsyth, is accompanying the General on his Eastern trip, and is this week at the Army and Navy Club, Washington.

The engagement has just been announced of Miss Helen Worden, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Worden, of Fort Logan, and Mr. Will Bechell, of Denver. Miss Worden has frequently visited in Omaha since the family left here several years ago, and she has many warm friends in this city.—Omaha "Excelsior."

Col. S. S. Sumner, 6th Cav., Fort Myer, sent his band and a squadron and Col. F. L. Guenther, 4th Art., Washington Barracks, sent his band and a battery to act as escort to the Union Veteran Legion during their parade in Washington, D. C., on Oct. 14.

By a decree of the Supreme Court of Orange County, N. Y., the Cranston West Point Hotel will be sold at auction Nov. 26. The property is estimated to be worth \$150,000. The sale will be under the direction of the law firm of Goff & Pollock, No. 309 Broadway, New York City.

Mr. Swett, the manager of the Chamberlain Hotel, Fort Niobrara, Neb., gave an at home to the officers of the Army and Navy, their families and guests, Friday evening, Oct. 9, the occasion being the formal opening of the Winter Garden of the hotel. It was beautifully decorated with palms, evergreens and flowers. Dancing commenced at 9 o'clock, and refreshments were served in the magnificent dining room during the entire evening. All present expressed themselves as having had a delightful time.

Chaplain O. J. Nave, U. S. A., of Fort Niobrara, having completed a most interesting and thorough "Bible Index, with Elaborated Topics," and donated the manuscript to the Nebraska Wesleyan University, the semi-monthly paper published by the senior class of that institution says: "The final arrangements have been made and the Board of Trustees have officially accepted this magnificent gift of the author, Chaplain Orville J. Nave, A. M., S. T. D. Chaplain Nave's labors will bring to him the distinction of being regarded as one of the foremost contributors to Christian literature, but his peerless generosity will live in the hearts of Wesleyan students and friends as long as they shall gather within her halls. God bless 'Our Chaplain.'"

Capt. Henry Briggs Lane, commander of the British gunboat Narcissus, and three sailors of that vessel lost their lives during the terrible storm that swept the northern provinces of Japan on Sept. 15, and caused wholesale destruction of lives and property. Capt. Lane was at one time commander of the royal yacht, and was widely known in Europe and the United States Atlantic coast. The news of the death of Capt. Lane and his fellow-seamen was received at San Francisco Oct. 9, from Nagasaki, Japan, from one of the crew of the U. S. gunboat Yorktown, who mentions in his communication that Capt. Lane and a boat's crew were driven into Fish River, Grosseviech Bay, by the hurricane, and their boat capsized, Seamen John B. Pearce, Jesse Ousler and John Flannagan drowning with their brave officer.

I remember the anecdote my stepfather, Count D'Aure, who entered La Fliche before the regulation age of eight, used to tell me. It was the first time he had left his mother, and he was somewhat bewildered by the roughness of his comrades, who affected the airs of old troopers. To make sure that he was not a milkop, one of them, a veteran of twelve, made him lay his hands flat on the ground, stepped on it, and crushed one of his fingers. This tormentor was the future Gen. Baraguay d'illiers. The victim, who nearly fainted, bore it bravely, however. "And this was the beginning," my stepfather used to add, half a century later, when showing his deformed finger, "of a friendship that lasted all our lives." This happened shortly after the First Empire, when Roman virtues were emulated; but one must not infer from this isolated fact that stoicism flourishes vigorously in the French educational system.—"About French Children," by Th. Bentzon, in the October "Century."

SURPRISING RECOVERIES.

(From Tid-Bits.)

Articles which are accounted as wholly lost sometimes have a remarkable way of turning up again unexpectedly after many years in the most unlikely places.

It is easy to imagine, for instance, the surprise with which Slatin Pasha received, in London a sword which he recognized as the one he had lost twelve years previously in Egypt. When, in 1883, he fell into the hands of the Mahdi, this sword, which had his name engraved in Arabic characters, was taken from him. Twelve years later he had escaped, and when he came to London in 1895, to attend the Geographical Congress, the identical sword was returned to him by the firm of Thomas Cook & Son, at their office in Ludgate Circus.

In the early part of this year the 1st Battn., South Staffordshire Regt.—the old 38th Foot—recovered its historic colors under extraordinary circumstances. The colors were announced to be offered for sale by auction in London, and on their genuineness being established by investigation, the officers of the regiment effected the purchase.

The colors so recovered were originally presented to the 38th Foot in 1800, before it embarked on the Walcheren expedition, and the regiment fought under them during the entire Peninsular campaign. They had been presented, subsequently, by the regiment to its Colonel, who greatly distinguished himself in that campaign, and also as a compliment to his wife, who, at great risk, once saved the colors when the barracks was on fire. They then passed successively to the son and grandson, and it was from the latter that the recent purchase was made.

The annals of the Marine Insurance Company, of London, supply a curious instance of lost property partially recovered. Six years ago a ship sailed from Pernambuco to Rio de Janeiro carrying a box containing £20,000 worth of Brazilian bank notes insured by the office. The ship became a total wreck, and, regarding it as a dead loss, the insurance company paid the full claim on the lost box.

Not long ago they received a letter from Portugal which led them to communicate with the Portuguese authorities. Investigations resulted in bringing to light the fact that the box had been picked up by some Portuguese fishermen when fishing off the coast of Brazil a few weeks after the wreck of the unfortunate vessel. Government officials were sent to search the fishermen's cottages of a village near Oporto, indicated by the writer of the anonymous letter. This resulted in the discovery of cash and securities which were clearly proved to be part of the contents of the lost box.

Perhaps the most astonishing recovery of all occurred in connection with the pursuit of a slaver. The English cutter Sparrow brought a brig into harbor at Kingston, Jamaica, under the suspicion of being engaged in the slave trade. As the captured vessel had no papers from which the charge could be clearly substantiated, conviction was impossible and the suspected brig was discharged. A few hours before the time she was to leave the harbor a man-of-war arrived bringing some documents which proved her guilt beyond the shadow of a doubt.

These papers had been obtained in a most surprising way. While cruising off St. Domingo, the man-of-war's crew had indulged in shark fishing. One monster was secured, and on being cut open on deck, a bundle of ship's papers was found in its stomach. They were the very documents flung overboard by the captain of the brig when she was boarded by the Sparrow. Curiosity prompted the captain of the man-of-war to examine the papers, and the result was that he brought them before the authorities at the nearest port. The unlucky brig was detained, and eventually condemned on the evidence thus romantically acquired.

WHERE EFFECT FOLLOWED CAUSE.

If we consult our own memories, and especially if we examine the statistics of exports and imports, we find that the period of depression now so much discussed commenced in the United States in the winter of 1892-3, and that also, much about the same time, signs of business distress, not, however, so aggravated, began to be observable in the other principal countries of the world. It is argued now that all this depression was caused by the demonetization of silver, although that demonetization, in so far as it existed, took place twenty years before the period of depression set in. In view of all that occurred during that twenty years, nothing would seem to be more illogical. That widespread depression did exist, and that it still exists with us in an aggravated form cannot be disputed; but it is equally indisputable that the decade from 1881 to 1890, inclusive, was a period of almost unprecedented prosperity for all great industrial peoples, with one exception, and that exception was France. The exports and imports of France fell off 55,000,000 of dollars in 1883, \$193,000,000 in 1884, and \$121,000,000 in 1885. When it is remembered that France has more money per capita than any other nation, it may be well to point out these facts to illustrate that prosperity does not depend upon the amount of money in circulation. A fair amount of money is necessary, but other circumstances must always be considered; and it is only fair to say that but for the ravages of the phylloxera, which largely destroyed its vines, and for other crop disasters, industrious France would during this period have prospered as much, perhaps, as the Germans and others who had far less money per capita. The period from, say, 1875 to 1891, inclusive, may, therefore, be pointed to as an era during which America and all Europe prospered, save only where local causes interfered. Now, this prosperous period began just after the silver dollar had been dropped from the coinage laws of the United States by what is called the "crime of 1873," and just after silver had ceased to be coined in France, Germany, and other European countries.—Hon. Hilary A. Herbert, Secretary of the Navy, in "North American Review" for October.

Two Americans conversing together were approached by an Englishman. Whereupon one of them said to him: "Mr. Piccadilly, let me present you to my friend, Mr. Broadway." The Englishman bowed with the slightest possible deflection from his frigid perpendicular, and passed on without an effort at conversation.

The next time he saw the man who had performed the very slight ceremony of introduction he reprimanded him for its manner, saying: "I am never presented to any one except a man whose position is superior to mine—or to a lady."

He was an example of extreme self-esteem, but he was right in maintaining that there are rules of precedence in introductions.—"Illustrated American."

A RUSSIAN OPINION OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

(From the "Canadian Military Gazette.")

A prominent Russian newspaper, the "Rasvedchik," publishes a striking article on the British Army, which is not likely to please English officers. Our contemporary contends that discipline is "non-existent in the British Army," and adds that this is chiefly due to the repugnance of Englishmen to habits of obedience, and also to the system of voluntary service, which obtains in both the army and navy. "In England," the writer observes, "everyone whose head and stomach are not absolutely empty, is allowed to work in his own way for a livelihood; whilst there is always, as a last resort, her Majesty's recruiting sergeants." The writer proceeds to give his own impressions of the methods adopted by recruiting sergeants, and hints that British soldiers are drawn from the paupers, the starving, the guttersnipes and the workmen on strike. With such material he considers it hopeless to expect good discipline to prevail in our army. Here follows a very sarcastic description of Mr. Atkins: "In a few days (sic) you see this man, yesterday (sic) in so pitiable a plight, with a beaming smile on his lips, with closely-cut hair and a curl on his left temple, with a small cap balanced on his right ear, his waist squeezed as if in a corset, with tight-fitting trousers, wearing a pair of gloves, and carrying the traditional swagger-stick. Yesterday he was in the gutter; to-day he is exalted, and, with inflated chest, looks down with contempt on other people, and refuses to make way on the footpath. He is a king in the crowd, and a 'voluntary defender of his country.' He is not obliged to show deference to any one in the streets, because officers wear muffs; he strolls arm-in-arm with a girl, like anything you please—except a soldier." The article goes on to describe the alleged difficulties in the way of instilling even the rudiments of discipline into the "voluntary recruit," and alludes to various acts of insubordination in our smartest regiments. Lord Wolsey, it is said, "has not forgotten the 24th September, 1892, when the cavalry of the guard (all picked troops) mutined under the very eyes of the Queen at Windsor." The writer adds that the English press wrote "very mildly" of the mutiny, strikes being in accord with the spirit of the nation, "and the military spirit not understood." A captain and a few N. C. O.'s were dismissed the service, and there the matter ended." The article contains much more offensive criticism which need not be quoted.

HAS THE TEXAS A PALTIPATIN BOTUM?

U S ship Indiana oobr thirch

edditer army and Navy Journal dere sir There ant no Shubrick Rocking horse & if there is hes on the texas and the texassers they has sum silver givn them too and they holds there heds hi and struts stiff and proud but i wil be gult and honnist and say it isnt prowdins wots the trouble with them. its this way.

You no that afore that ships botum was fussed over it kep risin up and down like a bellus and evry time the ingins turned over shed tri to flop outer water and i gess it dus so yet and thats wy she got agrownd on Nuport cos noboddy nose wot the devle she dus dror with the botum heevin like that. Well, one of the boss ward-roomers he went ashor wen she was tide up in the Bruklin yard. Wen he cam bak the skipr sent for him kinder sudn wich confusd him so he tuk a grate cirkel corse to the cabn to git clam. The skipr glaird at him verry solum and ses he in a coaled voys.

Wots the mater widyer—
Botum ser, ses he
How ses the skipr sorter sprised like.
Legs? he ses weekly
Wotyer meen, ses the skipr, dont yer see wes tide up to a worf.

Yes ser, ses he, but i got see legs on from that paltipatin botum and the limberness has settled in my dam jints. Ori together! Sway! Hoop!

Without the skipr nashed his teth and floundered into the cabn and banded the dore lowder than the conin gun and nex day there was an ordure that evryboddy in the ward room wot sufred with paltipatin botum see legs shud put drum handels in there trowises to fish there newe.

& thats wot troubles Rocking horse and the texassers. Wen they dont say they wauks like rheusters with the roomytism, but it isnt provdes its drum handels ever yours
T. Ap Catesby Shelbak.
port wach aftr gard sweeper

FACTS ABOUT EUROPEAN MONARCHS.

There is hardly a reigning monarch in Europe whose family is of the same nationality, absolutely, as the people governed. The house of Austria is really the house of Lorraine, and even in their origin the Hapsburgs were Swiss. And if the Emperor Francis be not, strictly speaking, an Austrian, still less is he a Hungarian, although he is King of Hungary.

The King of Belgium is a Saxe-Coburg; the King of Denmark a Holsteiner; the infant monarch of Spain is a Bourbon; the King of Italy a Savoyard; the King of Roumania and Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria are both foreigners; the founder of the Bernadotte dynasty in Sweden was born at Pau less than a century and a quarter ago; the Czar is a Holstein Gottorp, and the King of the Hellenes is likewise a Holsteiner.

Even in England's Royal Family there is very little English blood left. The Hohenzollerns were originally Swabians, and, therefore, partly Bavarians and partly Swiss. Neither was the historic house of Orange, in which patriotism has nearly always been the first instinct, Dutch to begin with.

KISSES BY MAIL.

The young postmaster of a village was hard at work in his office when a gentle tap was heard upon the door, and in stepped a blushing maiden of sixteen, with a money order, which she desired cashed. She handed it, with a bashful smile, to the official, who, after closely examining it, gave her the money it called for. At the same time he asked her if she had read what was written on the margin of the order.

"No, I have not," she replied, "for I cannot make it out. Will you please read it for me?"

The young postmaster read as follows: "I send you 10s. and a dozen kisses."

Glancing at the bashful girl, he said: "Now, I have paid you the money, and I suppose you want the kisses?" "Yes," she said, "if he has sent me any kisses I want them, too."

It is hardly necessary to say that the balance of the order was promptly paid and in a scientific manner.

On reaching home the delighted maiden remarked to her mother:

"Mother, this postoffice system of ours is a great thing, developing more and more every year, and each new feature seems to be the best. Jimmy sent me a dozen kisses along with the money order, and the postmaster gave me twenty. It beats the special delivery system all hollow."

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

Headquarters of the Army, Washington, D. C., Major General Nelson A. Miles.
Department of the East, Governors Island, N. Y., Major General Thomas H. Ruger.
Department of the Missouri, Chicago, Ill., Major General Wesley Merritt.
Department of Dakota, St. Paul, Minn., Brigadier General John R. Brooke.
Department of the Colorado, Denver, Col., Brigadier General Frank Wheaton.
Department of the Columbia, Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Brigadier General E. S. Otis.
Department of California, San Francisco, Cal., Brigadier General J. W. Forsyth.
Department of Texas, San Antonio, Tex., Brigadier General Zenas R. Bliss.
Department of the Platte, Omaha, Neb., Brigadier General J. J. Coppinger.

1ST CAVALRY.—Hdqrs. F and K, Ft. Riley, Kan.; B and D, Ft. Reno, O. T.; E and H, Ft. Sill, O. T.; A and I, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; C and G, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
2D CAVALRY.—Hdqrs. E and K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B and I, Ft. Logan, Colo.; A, C, D, F, G and H, Ft. Riley, Kan.

3D CAVALRY.—Hdqrs. A, B, D, H, I and K, Jefferson Bks., Mo.; C, E, F and G, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.
4TH CAVALRY.—Hdqrs. A, D, G and H, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; E, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; F, Boise Bks., Idaho; B, C, I and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

5TH CAVALRY.—Hdqrs. D, E, F and K, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; B and I, Ft. Clark, Tex.; C, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; H, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; G, Ft. Brown, Tex.; A, Ft. Bliss, Tex.

6TH CAVALRY.—Hdqrs. A, E, G and H, Ft. Myer; D and I, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.; B, C, F and K, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.

7TH CAVALRY.—Hdqrs. B, C, E, F and I, Ft. Grant, Ariz.; K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; A and D, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; G and H, Ft. Apache, Ariz.; L, Ft. Sill, O. T.

8TH CAVALRY.—Hdqrs. B, D, E, F, G, H, I and K, Ft. Meade, S. D.; A, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; C, Ft. Yates, N. D.

9TH CAVALRY.—Hdqrs. A; C, E, G, H and K, Fort Robinson, Neb.; B and F, Fort Du Chesne, Utah; D and I, Fort Washakie, Wyo.

10TH CAVALRY.—Hdqrs. C, D, F, G, H, and I, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; A, B, E and K, Fort Custer, Mont.

1ST ARTILLERY.—Hdqrs. C and M, St. Francis Barracks; A and B, Key West Barracks; D and G, Jackson Barracks; E, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; F and I, Ft. Monroe; H and L, Ft. Burranca; K, Ft. Hamilton.

2D ARTILLERY.—Hdqrs. B, D and G, Ft. Adams, R. I.; K, M, Fort Lawrence, Mass.; E, Fort Proble, Me.; C and H, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; K and L, Fort Schuyler, N. Y.; A, Ft. Riley, Kans.

3D ARTILLERY.—Hdqrs. A, G, H, I and K, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; B, Ft. Monroe; C, Ft. Washington Barracks, D. C.; D and L, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E, Ft. Mason, Cal.; F, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; M, Ft. Canby, Wash.

4TH ARTILLERY.—Hdqrs. A, G, I and M, Washington Bks., D. C.; B, Ft. Adams, R. I.; C, D and L, Ft. McHenry, Md.; F, Ft. Riley, Kan.; E, H and K, Ft. Monroe, Va.

5TH ARTILLERY.—Hdqrs. A, H and I, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; B, C, and M, Ft. Slocum, N. Y.; D, Ft. Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; E, K and L, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.

1ST INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. A, E, F, and G, Angel Island, Cal.; B, C, and D, Benicia Bks., Cal.; H, San Diego, Bks., Cal.

2D INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. A, E, F, and H at Fort Keogh, Mont.; B and C, Fort Harrison, Mont.; D and G, Fort Yates, N. Dak.

3D INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. and entire regiment, Ft. Snelling, Minn.

4TH INFANTRY.—Hqrs. and entire regiment at Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

5TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. and entire regiment, Ft. McPherson, Ga.

6TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. and entire regiment, Ft. Thomas, Ky.

7TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. and entire regiment, Ft. Logan, Colo.

8TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. and entire regiment, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.

9TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. and entire regiment, Madison Bks., N. Y.

10TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. A, B, F and H, Ft. Reno, O. T.; C, D, E and G, Ft. Sill, O. T.

11th INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. B, C, Whipple Bks.; E and G, Little Rock, Ark.; A, D, F and H, Ft. Apache, A. T.

12TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. and entire regiment, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.

13TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. C, E and H, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; A and G, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; B, D and F, Ft. Columbus, N. Y. H.

14TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. and entire regiment, Vancouver Bks., Wash.

15TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. A, E, F and G, Ft. Bayard, New Mexico; B and C, Ft. Grant, Ariz.; D and H, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.

16TH INFANTRY.—Hqrs. C, D, F, G and H, Ft. Sherman, Idaho; A, Boise Barracks, Idaho; B and E, Ft. Spokane, Wash.

17TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. and entire regiment, Columbus Barracks, O.

18TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. D and H, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; A, B, C, E, F and G, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

19TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. B, C, D and F, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; A, E, G and H, Ft. Brady, Mich.

20TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. and entire regiment, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.

21ST INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. and entire regiment, Plattsburg Bks., N. Y.

22D INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. and entire regiment at Fort Crook, Neb.

23D INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. B, C, E and F, Ft. Clark, Tex.; G, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; A, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; D, Eagle Pass, Tex.; H, Ft. Brown, Tex.

24TH INFANTRY.—Hqrs. and entire regiment at Ft. Douglas, Utah.

25TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. B, E, F, G and H, Ft. Missoula, Mont.; A and D, Ft. Custer, Mont.; C and I, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.

*Indian troop.
†Light batteries.

Some of the Generals of the Union Army, during the war, recently campaigning on the political field, have had some curious experiences. At Clinton, Iowa, a man in the audience denounced the old soldiers, calling them "old wrecks of the rebellion who have lost all their honor and patriotism; the tools of political Shylocks." Gen. Marden replied: "We are all wrecks. Gen. Howard has only one arm. Sickles has only one leg, and Tanager has not any. I myself have only one leg. Bryan has two legs; one is Watson and the other Sewall."

THE ARMY.

DANIEL S. LAMONT, Sec'y of War. J. B. DOZ, Asst. Sec'y.

Circular 11, Dept. California. Sept. 30, 1896.

Publishes extracts from the reports of athletic exercises.

Col. Shafter, in reviewing the exercises says: The company evinced much interest in the exercises, a larger number of men participating than in July; I look for a still larger number on the next day. The number of participants in July was 22 out of 52 present for duty; in August, 28 out of 52 present for duty; 98 entries in all, some men participating in several exercises. In the absence of a Post Exchange the fund for prizes must continue to be a matter of voluntary contribution by the officers, unless a portion of the Company Billiard Fund be considered available. Due announcement to the public was made, and there was a large attendance; among the number were nearly all the retired Army officers of this vicinity, and several officers of the National Guard of California. A boat race was contemplated, but it was impossible to procure even two boats suitable to be rowed by a crew. This re-emphasizes the fact of the necessity for a suitable boat for a crew of at least five or six men, as an adjunct to athletic contests at this station. There is no gymnasium or gymnastic apparatus at this post to facilitate athletics, and it seems a pity not to use the splendid water facilities close at hand. The Naval Reserve kindly loaned us their cutter and barge during July and August, and all of the men of the company have been instructed in the use of boats under sails and oars; but this loan cannot well be continued for long. This post should undoubtedly have a fine barge for instruction and exercise in rowing, as well as for use in the official courtesies to visiting men-of-war. The item of expense for boat hire for these visits alone has, in the past two years, exceeded the cost of a suitable barge, which would remain the property of the government. With a boat of our own, rowing races could be arranged with the Naval Reserve; and they would be willing at any time to loan their barge to us, so that we could have two crews to race from this company. In the winter, when the vessels of the Navy are here, races and drills could be had with the crews from the ships. Attention is invited to the novelty of men swimming in light marching order, including rifles (condemned Springfield rifles, loaned by the National Guard.) This feat was performed by four men in July, in heavy marching order without rifles; but in August, as above, by three men: Time, 1 minute, 31 seconds.

G. O. 7, Dept. of Columbia. Oct. 5, 1896.

In obedience to instructions contained in General Orders No. 43, current series, from the Headquarters of the Army, which direct the relief of the 4th by the 16th Infantry, and designate Fort Sheridan, Ill., as the future station of the former, the Headquarters, Band and companies of the 4th Inf., at Fort Sherman, will take rail transportation at Coeur d'Alene City on the 11th inst., and proceed direct by Northern Pacific Railroad and of the regiment at Fort Spokane, will leave that post on the 9th inst., march to Davenport, Wash., and then on the morning of the 11th take transportation of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, proceed by Spokane and Walla Walla, Wash., to Nampa, Idaho, where the Boise Barracks company of the 4th Infantry will join them, thence proceed by Union Pacific and connecting railway lines through Omaha to their designated future station; the Boise Barracks company will so move as to reach Nampa on the 12th inst., and connect with the companies from Fort Spokane on their arrival there. The Chief Quartermaster of the Department will provide the necessary transportation, will see that a sufficiency of freight and baggage cars, of sleepers for officers and their families, and tourist sleepers for enlisted men, are placed at Coeur d'Alene, Davenport and Boise Barracks in due season to insure the prompt departure of troops as herein directed.

1st Lieut. and Asst. Surg. W. E. Purviance will accompany to their destination the organizations to move from Fort Sherman, and Capt. and Asst. Surg. William Stephenson those from Fort Spokane and Boise Barracks—Capt. Stephenson reporting for duty at Walla Walla upon the arrival of the Fort Spokane troops at that point. Travel rations for five days will be furnished to the Fort Sherman and Boise Barracks organizations, and to include the 16th inst. to the companies from Fort Spokane.

Department instructions, already issued, with regard to transfer of certain enlisted men from the 4th to the 16th Infantry, concerning surplus and unserviceable property, limit of amount and kind of property to be transported with troops, dispositions for the protection of public property left at posts and the turning over of the same to officers of incoming garrisons, will be strictly observed.

Designation of permanent station for the field officers and companies of the 16th Infantry upon its arrival in this Department is announced as follows: Headquarters and Band, Cos. C (Allen), D (Morrison), F (Woodbury), G (Richards), and H (Whitall), Fort Sherman, Idaho. Lieut. Col. Conates and Co. A (Noble), Boise Barracks, Idaho. Maj. McLaughlin and Cos. B (Palmer), and E (McFarland), to Fort Spokane, Wash.

As soon after arrival at stations as practicable, the field officers at Forts Sherman and Spokane, who will have become commanding officers of the same, will appoint their staff officers to receive and receipt for all public property for which officers of the 4th Infantry are responsible and have there in possession. They will also recommend to these Headquarters assignment by name of the enlisted men of the 4th Infantry remaining at those posts for transfer to the 16th Infantry (as fully indicated in Department Special Orders of the 3d inst.) to the particular organizations of their garrisons in accordance with their numerical strength.

By command of Brig. Gen. Otis:
Geo. S. Wilson, Asst. Adj. Gen.

G. O. 8, Dept. of Columbia. Oct. 6, 1896.

The directed change of station of Battery H, 5th Art., from Fort Canby, Wash., to Fort Hamilton, N. Y. Harbor, will commence on Friday, Oct. 9. On that day the battery, with property and baggage limited in kind and amount in accordance with telegraphic orders and supplied with travel rations for three days, will proceed to Astoria, Ore., and there on the following morning take steamer for San Francisco, Cal., reporting upon its arrival to the Commanding Officer of the regiment. The enlisted men of the battery who have been designated for transfer to the 3d Artillery will remain at Fort Canby, and with those of the staff corps present, will constitute the enlisted strength of its garrison until the arrival of the 3d Art. battery. 1st Lieut. W. H. Coffin, 5th Art., will continue to perform the staff duties at the post until he can transfer the public property for which he is accountable to the officer or officers who shall be appointed to relieve him.

G. O. 10, Dept. Texas. Oct. 7, 1896.

The four consecutive months, November, December, January and February, are designated as the annual lyceum season in this Department, and in connection therewith the requirements of paragraph 2, G. O. 80, series 1891, as amended by G. O. 23, series 1895, Headquarters Army, Adjutant General's Office, will be carefully observed. At the end of each season a full report of the progress made will be forwarded to these headquarters.

The period from the first of November to the end of February is designated under the provisions of A. R. 318, as the annual school term for the posts in this Department. The reports required by A. R. 320, will be rendered Dec. 31, and at the end of the term.

By command of Brig. Gen. Bliss:
ARTHUR MACARTHUR, Asst. A. G.

G. O. 13, Dept. of East. Oct. 9, 1896.

The months of November and December, 1896, and of January and February, 1897, are hereby designated as the lyceum period required by paragraph 230, A. R. 1895.

By command of Maj. Gen. Ruger:
H. C. CORBIN, Asst. Adj. Gen.

STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

1st Lieut. H. M. Hallock, Asst. Surg. (Denver), will proceed to Cheyenne, Wyoming, and report to the Commanding Officer, 3d Art., to accompany that regiment to its destination. (S. O. 83, D. Colo., Oct. 5.)

1st Lieut. G. D. DeShon, Asst. Surg. (Fort Douglas), will report to the C. M., 16th Inf., and accompany that regiment to Fort Sherman, Idaho. (S. O. 83, D. Colo., Oct. 5.)

Maj. Augustus A. DeLoffre, Surg. (Fort Logan, Colo.), will report in person at Denver for temporary duty to take charge of the office of the Chief Surgeon, and Attending Surgeon, during the absence of Lieut. Col. Woodhull, on leave and of Lieut. Hallock on detached service. Maj. DeLoffre will rejoin his proper station. (S. O. 83, D. Colo., Oct. 5.)

1st Lieut. Guy C. M. Godfrey, Asst. Surg., will proceed, when notified by his Post Commander, from Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., to Cheyenne, Wyo., and report for temporary duty to the commanding officer 3d Artillery, which regiment he will accompany to its destination on the Pacific coast, whence he will return to his proper station. (S. O. 92, D. P., Oct. 5.)

1st Lieut. Charles F. Kieffer, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., will proceed, when notified by his Post Commander, from Fort Crook, Neb., to Omaha, Neb., for temporary duty with the 3d Artillery, which regiment he will accompany to its destination on the Pacific coast, whence he will return to his proper station. (S. O. 92, D. P., Oct. 5.)

Payments to troops in the Department of California on the muster of Sept. 30, 1896, are assigned to paymasters as follows: Maj. Alfred E. Bates: Fort Mason, the Presidio of San Francisco, and the troops stationed in the Yosemite, Sequoia, and Gen. Grant National Parks, California. Maj. John S. Witcher: Alcatraz Island, Benicia Barracks, Benicia Arsenal and San Diego Barracks, California. (S. O. 116, D. Cal., Sept. 28.)

Acting Hospital Steward F. A. A. Luwe will proceed to Key West Barracks for duty. (Fort McPherson, Oct. 5.)

Capt. William Crozier, Ord. Dept., will proceed from Governors Island, New York, to the works of the Charles Scott Spring Company, Philadelphia, Pa., on official business pertaining to the manufacture of gun carriages. (H. Q. A., Oct. 8.)

Capt. William B. Davis, Asst. Surg., now Major and Surgeon, will be relieved from duty as attending surgeon and examiner of recruits in New York City, upon the expiration of the leave of absence granted him instead of the conclusion of his examination for promotion as heretofore ordered. (H. Q. A., Oct. 8.)

Leave for ten days, to take effect from the date of his relief from duty at Philadelphia, Pa., is granted Capt. William W. Gray, Asst. Surg. (H. Q. A., Oct. 8.)

Pvt. Charles L. Davis, Hospital Corps, now at Fort Wadsworth, New York, is transferred to Battery C, 1st Art. (H. Q. A., Oct. 8.)

Capt. David A. Lyle, Ord. Dept., will make not to exceed two visits from the Midvale Steel Works, Philadelphia, Pa., to the works of the Pennsylvania Iron Company, Lancaster, Pa., on official business pertaining to the inspection of 10-inch disappearing gun carriages. (H. Q. A., Oct. 9.)

Capt. James C. Ayres, Ord. Dept., will make not to exceed four visits from Governors Island, New York, to the West Point Foundry, Cold Spring, New York, on official business pertaining to the inspection of gun carriages. (H. Q. A., Oct. 9.)

Capt. William W. Gibson, Ord. Dept., will make not to exceed four visits during the months of October, November and December, 1896, from Cleveland, Ohio, to the works of the Lima Locomotive and Machine Company, Lima, Ohio, on official business pertaining to the manufacture of gun carriages. (H. Q. A., Oct. 10.)

Leave for ten days, to take effect from the date of the conclusion of his examination for promotion, is granted 1st Lieut. Henry C. Fisher, Asst. Surg. (H. Q. A., Oct. 10.)

Capt. Benjamin Munday, Asst. Surg., will, in addition to his present duties at Fort Wayne, Mich., examine recruits enlisted at Detroit, Mich., and will furnish medical attendance at the recruiting station in that city. (H. Q. A., Oct. 10.)

Capt. William Stephenson, Asst. Surg., will proceed to Walla Walla, Wash., in time to join the battalion of the 4th Inf. at that point, en route to Fort Sheridan, Ill. (S. O. 162, D. C., Oct. 6.)

Col. Francis L. Town, Asst. Surg. Gen., having served more than thirty years in the Army, is on his own application, retired from active service. (H. Q. A., Oct. 10.)

The following transfers are made: Hospital Steward Robert F. Gerahy, now at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., to the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., to relieve Hospital Steward Louis Steinel; Steward Steinel, when thus relieved, to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (H. Q. A., Oct. 12.)

The leave granted Post Chaplain William F. Hubbard, U. S. A., is extended six months, on Surgeon's certificate of disability. (H. Q. A., Oct. 12.)

Hospital Steward Henry J. Linweber, will be sent by the Commanding Officer Key West Barracks, to the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment. (S. O. 239, D. E., Oct. 12.)

The leave for seven days granted Capt. James E. Pilcher, Asst. Surg., is extended one day. (S. O. 240, D. E., Oct. 13.)

Post Chaplain George W. Dunbar, will proceed, on or about Nov. 1, 1896, to his home at Janesville, Wis., where he is authorized, at his own request and for his own convenience, to await retirement. (H. Q. A., Oct. 13.)

Capt. Jefferson D. Poindexter, Asst. Surg., will be relieved from duty at Fort Riley, Kan., and will report at Willets Point, New York, for duty. (H. Q. A., Oct. 13.)

Leave for six months, with permission to go beyond sea, to take effect on or about Nov. 1, 1896, is granted Capt. Nathan S. Jarvis, Asst. Surg. (H. Q. A., Oct. 13.)

Capt. Ira MacNutt, Ord. Dept., will make not to exceed four visits during the current month from South Bethlehem, Pa., to the works of the Carpenter Steel Company, Reading, Pa., on official business pertaining to the inspection of armor-piercing shot. (H. Q. A., Oct. 13.)

Acting Hospital Steward Henry Klaar will proceed to Fort McPherson. (Key West Barracks, Oct. 10.)

CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

1st CAVALRY.—COL. ABRAHAM K. ARNOLD.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. George W. Goode, 1st Cav. (H. Q. A., Oct. 10.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. William C. Rivers, 1st Cav., Fort Apache, Ariz. (S. O. 84, D. C., Oct. 7.)

3d CAVALRY.—COL. ANSON MILLS.

Leave for seven days is granted Lieut. A. L. Dade, 3d Cav. (Fort Ethan Allen, Oct. 10.)

The leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. A. L. Dade, 3d Cav., is extended three days. (S. O. 241, D. E., Oct. 14.)

4th CAVALRY.—COL. CHAS. E. COMPTON.

Leave for one month to take effect about Nov. 5, 1896, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted 1st Lieut. Hugh J. McGrath, 4th Cav. (S. O. 161, D. C., Oct. 5.)

5th CAVALRY.—COL. JAMES F. WADE.

2d Lieut. John W. Craig, 5th Cav., is relieved from further duty with Troop C, 5th Cav., at Fort McIntosh, and will rejoin his troop at Fort Sam Houston, Tex. (S. O. 124, D. T., Oct. 7.)

6th CAVALRY.—COL. SAMUEL S. SUMNER.

Leave for four days is granted Capt. H. P. Kingsbury, 6th Cav. (Fort Myer, Oct. 8.)

Leave for seven days, with permission to apply for an extension of ten days, is granted Lieut. W. C. Short, 6th Cav. (Fort Myer, Oct. 6.)

Corp. E. Kuhr, 1, 6th Cav., has been promoted Sergeant and Pvt. J. B. Barker appointed Corporal.

Leave for three days is granted Lieuts. A. G. Lott and H. H. Stout, 6th Cav. (Fort Myer, Oct. 7.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Elton F. Willcox, Adj., 6th Cav. (S. O. 241, D. E., Oct. 14.)

7th CAVALRY.—COL. EDWIN V. SUMNER.

Leave for one month, to take effect upon being relieved from duty at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, New York, is granted 1st Lieut. Willard A. Holbrook, 7th Cav. (H. Q. A., Oct. 8.)

1st Lieut. Willard A. Holbrook, 7th Cav., will be relieved from duty at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, New York, and will proceed to join his troop. (H. Q. A., Oct. 10.)

8th CAVALRY.—COL. CALED H. CARLTON.

The seven days' leave granted Maj. Almond B. Wells, 8th Cav., is extended seven days. (S. O. 93, D. C., Oct. 8.)

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Alfred C. Merrill, 8th Cav., Fort Meade, S. D. (S. O. 93, D. P., Oct. 8.)

9th CAVALRY.—COL. JAMES BIDDLE.

Maj. Charles S. Ilsley, 9th Cav., is detailed as a member of the board of officers instituted at Fort Robinson, Neb., in place of Maj. Adna R. Chaffee, 9th Cav., relieved. (S. O. 93, D. P., Oct. 8.)

The seven days' leave granted Maj. Adna R. Chaffee, 9th Cav., is extended fifteen days. (S. O. 93, D. P., Oct. 8.)

1st ARTILLERY.—COL. ROYAL T. FRANK.

1st Lieut. Clermont L. Best, Jr., and Frederick Marsh, 1st Art., Battery I, will report in person to their regimental commander, at such time as he may determine, for assignment to duty with other batteries of the regiment, as attached thereto. (H. Q. A., Oct. 9.)

Leave for five days is granted Lieut. H. M. Andrews, 1st Art. (Fort Slocum, Oct. 9.)

Sergt. R. Tyack, B, 1st Art., is detailed on extra duty in the Quartermaster's Department. (Fort Slocum, Oct. 7.)

Lieut. G. W. Van Densen, 1st Art., is detailed Adjutant, etc. (Fort Slocum, Oct. 8.)

Maj. J. L. Tiernon, 1st Art., will supervise payment of troops on muster of Sept. 30. (Fort Monroe, Oct. 9.)

Lance Corps. E. P. Scarborough and E. C. England have been appointed Corporals in Batteries M and C, respectively, of the 1st Art.

2d ARTILLERY.—COL. RICHARD LODOR.

Battery H, 2d Art., will proceed to Fort Trumbull. (Fort Schuyler, Oct. 6.)

Corp. Chas. Davis, K, 2d Art., is detailed steward in Post Exchange. (Fort Schuyler, Oct. 7.)

Lieut. E. D. Hoyle, 2d Art., is detailed Exchange Officer and in charge of General Mess. (Fort Schuyler, Oct. 11.)

Lieut. C. F. Parker, 2d Art., is appointed Quartermaster, Post Treasurer, and Librarian. (Fort Schuyler, Oct. 9.)

Corp. H. C. May, H, 2d Art., has been promoted Sergeant and Pvt. D. O. Hare, appointed Corporal.

Corp. H. C. May, H, 2d Art., is detailed Acting Sergeant Major. (Fort Trumbull, Oct. 10.)

Corp. C. R. Berry, C, 2d Art., is detailed steward in Post Exchange. (Fort Warren, Oct. 12.)

Lieut. P. M. Kessler, 2d Art., is detailed in charge of calisthenics. (Fort Adams, Oct. 8.)

Corp. R. A. Martin, K, 2d Art., will proceed to join his battery at Fort Schuyler. (Fort Trumbull, Oct. 9.)

Lieut. V. H. Bridgman, 2d Art., is appointed Adjutant Recorder and Exchange Officer. (Fort Trumbull, Oct. 8.)

Sergt. R. E. Pate, 2d Art., is detailed Exchange steward. (Fort Trumbull, Oct. 8.)

Lieut. M. Crawford, 2d Art., is appointed Quartermaster and Commissary. (Fort Trumbull, Oct. 8.)

Leave for two days is granted Lieut. H. F. Jackson, 2d Art. (Fort Adams, Oct. 9.)

3d ARTILLERY.—COL. EDMUND C. BAINBRIDGE.

Lieut. Thales L. Ames, 3d Art., is relieved from further duty with Battery G. (Fort Barrancas, Oct. 7.)

Capt. W. A. Kobbe, 3d Art., is relieved from duty as Instructor in Department of Military Science, Artillery School, and will transfer property, etc., to Lieut. J. P. Wisser, 1st Art. (Fort Monroe, Oct. 8.)

Capt. H. C. Dames, 3d Art., is relieved in charge of Post Mess. (Key West Barracks, Oct. 10.)

4th ARTILLERY.—COL. FRANCIS L. GUENTHER.

1st Lieut. Clarence P. Townsley, 4th Art., is detailed as recorder of the Army Retiring Board, appointed to meet at the Government Hospital for the Insane,

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near Washington, D. C., vice 1st Lieut. George L. Anderson, 4th Art., relieved. (H. Q. A., Oct. 10.)
Lieut. G. G. Heimer, 4th Art., is appointed Ordnance Officer and Signal Officer. (Washington Barracks, Oct. 4.)
Lieuts. J. C. Gilmore, W. S. Guignard, and E. Landon are detailed for instruction in Military Signaling. (Washington Barracks, Oct. 4.)
Lieut. G. L. Anderson, 4th Art., is granted leave for seven days with permission to apply for extension of twenty-one days. (Washington Barracks, Oct. 5.)
Sergt. J. Dunne, C. 4th Art., and guard, will conduct a prisoner to Fort Columbus. (Fort McHenry, Oct. 11.)
Col. F. L. Guenther, 4th Art., assumes command of the regiment. (Washington Barracks, Oct. 7.)
Lieut. W. S. Guignard, 4th Art., is attached to Battery L. (Washington Barracks, Sept. 30.)
The seven days' post leave recently granted 1st Lieut. George L. Anderson, 4th Art., is extended twenty-one days. (H. Q. A., Oct. 13.)
1st Lieut. W. S. Alexander, 4th Art., will take charge of work of mounting guns at Fort Washington. (Washington Barracks, Oct. 10.)
Battery G, 4th Art., is designated as the battery to transport certain ordnance to the emplacement prepared for it at Fort Washington. (Washington Barracks, Oct. 10.)

5th ARTILLERY.—COL. WM. M. GRAHAM.
Leave for one month, to take effect on Oct. 8, is granted 2d Lieut. Louis R. Burgess, 5th Art. (S. O. 118, D. C., Oct. 2.)
Maj. John R. Myrick, 5th Art., is assigned to Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., for station, and will proceed to that post as soon as practicable. (S. O. 239, D. E., Oct. 12.)
Maj. Joseph G. Ramsay, 5th Art., is assigned to Fort Hamilton, N. Y., for station, and will proceed to that post as soon as practicable. (S. O. 239, D. E., Oct. 12.)

1st INFANTRY.—COL. WILLIAM R. SHAFTER.
The leave granted 2d Lieut. Joseph R. Binns, 1st Inf., is extended one month. (H. Q. A., Oct. 9.)
The following transfers in the 1st Infantry are made: Capt. Marion P. Maus, from Co. D to H; Capt. James S. Pettit, from Co. I to D; Capt. Frank de L. Carrington, from Co. H to I. (H. Q. A., Oct. 9.)
1st Lieut. Samson L. Paison, 1st Inf., will report in person, for duty, to the Superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, New York. (H. Q. A., Oct. 10.)

3d INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN H. PAGE.
Leave for one month, to take effect about Oct. 14, with permission to apply for an extension of one month and twenty-three days, is granted 2d Lieut. John W. Barker, 3d Inf., Fort Snelling, Minn. (S. O. 136, D. D., Oct. 6.)

4th INFANTRY.—COL. ROBERT H. HALL.
Leave for ten days, to take effect prior to reporting for duty at Fort Sheridan, Ill., is granted 2d Lieut. Ralph R. Stogsland, 4th Inf. (H. Q. A., Oct. 12.)
The following transfers in the 4th Inf., are made, to take effect upon the arrival of that regiment at Fort Sheridan, Ill.: Capt. George O. Webster, from Co. K to F; Capt. Silas A. Wolf, from Co. F to K; 1st Lieut. Frank B. Andrus, from Co. G to E; 1st Lieut. Magnus O. Hollis, from Co. A to K; 1st Lieut. Austin H. Brown, from Co. K to A; 1st Lieut. Dwight E. Holley, from Co. D to C; 1st Lieut. George E. French, from Co. C to D; 1st Lieut. William C. Neary, from Co. E to G; 2d Lieut. Melville S. Jarvis, from Co. F to E; 2d Lieut. Joseph C. Castner, from Co. O to H; 2d Lieut. William Brooke, from Co. A to C; 2d Lieut. Frederic T. Stetson, from Co. H to A; 2d Lieut. William A. Raibourn, from Co. E to B; 2d Lieut. Daniel Duncan, from Co. B to F. (H. Q. A., Oct. 13.)

5th INFANTRY.—COL. WILLIAM L. KELLOGG.
Sergt. O. Rehbein, C. 5th Inf., is detailed Overseer in Quartermaster's Department. (Fort McPherson, Oct. 6.)
Capt. E. Randall, 5th Inf., is relieved and Capt. G. P. Borden detailed member Exchange Council. (Fort McPherson, Oct. 1.)

Leave for seven days, with permission to apply for an extension of twenty-three days, is granted Lieut. S. V. Ham, 5th Inf. (Fort McPherson, Oct. 9.)
The leave for seven days granted 2d Lieut. Samuel V. Ham, 5th Inf., is extended twenty-three days. (S. O. 241, D. E., Oct. 14.)

6th INFANTRY.—COL. MELVILLE A. COCHRAN.
Lieut. G. C. Saffarans, 6th Inf., is detailed in charge of calisthenics and gymnastics. (Fort Thomas, Oct. 10.)

9th INFANTRY.—COL. W. J. LISTER.
Paragraph 3, S. O. 228, Sept. 28, 1896, H. Q. A., is amended so as to grant leave for two months, to take effect at such time during November, 1896, as his company and Post Commanders may deem expedient, to 2d Lieut. Louis B. Lawton, 9th Inf. (H. Q. A., Oct. 12.)

11th INFANTRY.—COL. ISAAC D. DE RUSSY.
The following promotion and appointment was on Oct. 7 made in Co. C, 11th Inf.: Corp. Martin Kimble, to be Sergeant, vice Holt, discharged; Pvt. Martin O'Sullivan to be Corporal, vice Kimble promoted.

12th INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN N. ANDREWS.
Upon the recommendation of their Company Commanders, the following promotion and appointment was on Oct. 7 made in Co. G, 12th Inf.: Corp. John P. McCormick, to be Sergeant, vice Paterson, discharged; Pvt. John Ryan, to be Corporal, vice McCormick promoted.

13th INFANTRY.—COL. ALFRED T. SMITH.
Leave for eighteen days is granted Lieut. Col. W. S. Worth, 13th Inf. (S. O. 238, D. E., Oct. 10.)
Leave for one month, to take effect about Nov. 5, is granted 2d Lieut. William Newman, 13th Inf. (S. O. 240, D. E., Oct. 13.)
The leave granted 2d Lieut. Paul B. Malone, 13th Inf., is extended one month. (H. Q. A., Oct. 9.)
Leave for one month and twenty days, to take effect on or about Nov. 5, 1896, is granted 2d Lieut. William A. Sater, 13th Inf. (H. Q. A., Oct. 9.)
Corp. Thos. Heaney, Co. D, 13th Inf., will conduct a prisoner to Fort Secum. (Fort Columbus, Oct. 9.)

14th INFANTRY.—COL. T. M. ANDERSON.
The leave granted 2d Lieut. Charles R. Krauthoff, 14th Inf., is extended twenty days. (H. Q. A., Oct. 10.)

17th INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN S. POLAND.
Corp. Edward S. Collins, Co. B, 17th Inf., will be sent by the Commanding Officer of Columbus Barracks, O., to the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, for treatment. (S. O. 237, D. E., Oct. 9.)
2d Lieut. D. P. Cordray, 17th Inf., will proceed to Governors Island, and report to the Department Commander for special duty in military topography. (S. O. 239, D. E., Oct. 12.)
Lieut. T. L. Smith, 17th Inf., is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. (Columbus Barracks, Oct. 9.)
Sergt. C. H. Goss, H. 17th Inf., has been reduced to Private.
Corp. W. E. Miller, C. 17th Inf., has been promoted Sergeant and Lance Corp. J. A. Stewart appointed Corporal.

19th INFANTRY.—COL. SIMON SKYDER.
The leave granted Charles A. Vernou, 19th Inf., is extended twenty days. (S. O. 173, D. M., Oct. 7.)
Leave for one month, to take effect on the final adjournment of the G. C. M., at Fort Wayne, Mich., is granted Capt. Edmund D. Smith, 19th Inf. (S. O. 174, D. M., Oct. 8.)
Paragraph 1, S. O. 174, c. s., granting leave for one month, to Capt. Edmund D. Smith, 19th Inf., is revoked. (S. O. 176, D. M., Oct. 12.)
Leave to take effect at once and to include Oct. 26, is granted Capt. Edmund D. Smith, 19th Inf. (S. O. 176, D. M., Oct. 12.)

21st INFANTRY.—COL. HORACE JEWETT.
The extension of leave granted 2d Lieut. Frank H. Lawton, 21st Inf., is further extended ten days. (H. Q. A., Oct. 12.)
The leave for seven days granted Capt. F. H. E. Ebbstein, 21st Inf., is extended thirteen days. (S. O. 237, D. E., Oct. 9.)

22d INFANTRY.—COL. JAMES S. CASEY.
Lance Corp. Dewitt C. Bryant, Co. G, 22d Inf., was on Oct. 1, appointed Corporal, vice Wells promoted.

23d INFANTRY.—COL. SAMUEL OVENSHERE.
2d Lieut. Celwyn E. Hampton, 23 Inf., will proceed from Fort Clark to Camp Eagle Pass, Tex., for duty with Co. D, 23d Inf. (S. O. 123, D. T., Oct. 6.)

24th INFANTRY.—COL. JACOB F. KENT.
The extension of leave granted Capt. John J. Breton, 24th Inf., is further extended fifteen days. (H. Q. A., Oct. 9.)

TRANSFERS.
The following transfers of officers are ordered, to take effect this date: 1st Lieut. Charles C. Gallup, from the 3d Art., to the 5th Art., Battery C; 1st Lieut. William G. Haan, from the 5th Art., to the 3d Art., Battery L. (H. Q. A., Oct. 10.)
Notification having been received of the transfers of Maj. Joseph G. Ramsay, from the 3d to the 5th Art., and Maj. John A. Darling, from the 5th to the 3d Art., so much of pars. 1 and 4 of these orders as relates to these officers is rescinded. Maj. Darling will remain at his present station. (S. O. 120, D. Cal., Oct. 7.)

ARMY BOARDS.
A board of officers to consist of Maj. Abram A. Harbach, 18th Inf.; Capt. William B. Wheeler, 18th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Fred W. Foster, 5th Cav., Commissary, will assemble at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., at 10 o'clock A. M., on Oct. 12, to examine into and report upon the qualifications of 1st Sergt. Franklin Rose, Co. A, 18th Inf., for appointment as Commissary Sergeant U. S. A. (S. O. 123, D. T., Oct. 6.)

A board of officers to consist of Col. Royal T. Frank, 1st Art.; Maj. George W. Davis, 11th Inf., and Capt. John W. Pullman, Asst. Q. M., is appointed to meet at Fort Monroe, Va., for the purpose of hearing petitions for revision of the regulations for civil assessments at Fort Monroe. The board will recommend any changes that, in its judgment, ought to be made in the rates of assessment, or methods of computing them, and in the regulations heretofore promulgated respecting collection and expenditure of special contingent funds at Fort Monroe. (H. Q. A., Oct. 10.)

A board of officers to consist of Lieut. Col. Henry Carroll, 6th Cav.; Capt. John B. Rodman, 20th Inf., and Capt. Frederick G. Hodgson, Asst. Q. M., is appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for the examination of Mr. Max S. Retter, a candidate for appointment as superintendent of a national cemetery. (S. O. 175, D. M., Oct. 10.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Wingate, N. M., Oct. 12, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to examine into and report upon the qualifications of 1st Sergt. Henry H. Alles, Troop E, 2d Cav., for appointment as Commissary Sergeant. Detail for the board: Maj. William M. Wallace, 2d Cav.; Capt. Charles B. Schofield, 2d Cav. 1st Lieut. Herbert H. Sargent, Q. M. 2d Cav., Commissary. (S. O. 83, D. Colo., Oct. 5.)

A board of officers, to consist of Maj. Adna R. Chaffee, 9th Cav.; Capt. Clarence A. Stedman, 9th Cav., and 2d Lieut. Frank Armstrong, 9th Cav., is instituted to meet at Fort Robinson, Neb., to examine into the qualifications of Sergt. Maj. Jeremiah Jones, 9th Cav., for appointment as Commissary Sergeant. (S. O. 92, D. P., Oct. 5.)

A board of officers to consist of Maj. William H. Bisbee, 8th Inf.; Capt. Colville P. Terrett, 8th Inf., and 1st Lieut. John Stafford, Q. M., 8th Inf., is instituted to meet at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, to examine into the qualifications of Sergeant Maj. George P. Castle, 8th Inf., for appointment as Commissary Sergeant. (S. O. 92, D. P., Oct. 5.)

A board of officers, to consist of Lieut. Col. Richard Comba, 12th Inf.; Capt. James Halloran, 12th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Wallis O. Clark, 12th Inf., is instituted to meet at Fort Niobrara, Neb., to examine into the qualifications of 1st Sergt. Emanuel J. Carroll, Co. C, 12th Inf., for appointment as Commissary Sergt. (S. O. 92, D. P., Oct. 5.)

COURTS MARTIAL.

At Fort Myer, Va., on Tuesday, Oct. 13. Detail: Capt. Henry M. Kendall, Henry P. Kingsbury, Benjamin H. Cheever, 1st Lieuts. Hugh J. Gallagher, John A. Harman, 2d Lieuts. Herbert A. White, August C. Nissen, Abraham G. Lott, George T. Summerlin, 6th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Edward C. Brooks, 6th Cav., Judge Advocate. (S. O. 237, D. E., Oct. 9.)
Garrison C. M., Columbus Barracks. Detail: Capt. Thos. Sharp, W. A. Mann, and J. D. Nickerson and Lieut. D. M. Michie, Judge Advocate. (Columbus Barracks, Oct. 8.)
Garrison C. M., Fort McHenry. Detail: Capt. P. Leary, Lieuts. C. Deems, B. Payne and A. M. Hunter, Judge Advocate. (Fort McHenry, Oct. 6.)
Garrison C. M., Fort Porter. Detail: Capt. A. H. Appe, Lieuts. C. S. Hall, W. R. Sample, and W. Newman. (Fort Porter, Oct. 9.)

At the post near Little Rock, Ark., Oct. 14, 1896. Detail: Maj. Daniel M. Appel, Surg.; Capt. James A. Buchanan, 11th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Odon Gurovits, 11th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Michael M. McNamee, 9th Cav.; 2d Lieut. John W. L. Phillips, 11th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Edgar F. Koehler, 11th Inf., Judge Advocate. (S. O. 175, D. M., Oct. 10.)

At Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., the 8th day of October, 1896. Detail: Maj. William H. Bisbee, Capt. Augustus W. Corlies, Polliot A. Whitney, William L. Pitcher, Colville P. Terrett, 1st Lieut. Edgar S. Walker, 2d Lieuts. Traber Norman, Edwin Bell, March B. Stewart, John K. Miller, 8th Inf., Judge Advocate. (S. O. 92, D. P., Oct. 5.)

COLLEGE DUTY.
1st Lieut. Lewis M. Koehler, 9th Cav., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the New

Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, Durham, N. H., to take effect Oct. 27, 1896, to relieve 1st Lieut. Henry C. Hodges, Jr., 22d Inf., who will then proceed to join his company. (H. Q. A., Oct. 13.)

CHANGES OF STATION.
In obedience to instructions from the Headquarters of the Army, the headquarters, field staff, band, and Batteries, A, B, C, E, I, K, L and M, 5th Art., will be relieved from duty in the Department of California and be placed en route to the Department of the East, as follows: On Oct. 13 the Lieut. Col. Maj., John A. Darling, and Batteries E, K and L. On Oct. 15 the headquarters, Colonel, Maj. Tully McCrea, staff, band, and batteries A, B, C, I and M. The gun racks of these troops will be left at their present stations. Capt. Euclid B. Frick and George M. Wells, Asst. Surg., are assigned to duty with the 5th Art., while en route to the Department of the East, the former with the command under orders to move on Oct. 15, and the latter with the completion of the duties herein assigned to them, respectively, they will report by letter to the Adjutant General of the Army for orders to return to their respective stations. (S. O. 120, D. C., Oct. 7.)

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

The 3d Art., on its arrival in the Department of California, will take stations as follows: The headquarters, Colonel, Maj. Joseph G. Ramsay, staff, band, Light Batteries C and F, and Batteries A, G, H, I and K, at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. The Lieutenant Colonel and Batteries D and L, at Alcatraz Island, Cal. Battery E, at Fort Mason, Cal. (S. O. 120, D. C., Oct. 7.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect upon his relief from the duty assigned to him in par. 2 of these orders, is granted Capt. George M. Wells, Asst. Surg. (S. O. 120, D. C., Oct. 7.)

Leave for ten days is granted Maj. Joshua W. Jacobs, Q. M. (S. O. 163, D. C., Oct. 7.)

Par. 1, S. O. 120, c. s., from D. Cal., is so far modified as to direct that Maj. Tully McCrea, 5th Art., accompany the command to be placed en route for the Department of the East on Oct. 13. (S. O. 121, D. C., Oct. 8.)

2d Lieut. Charles L. Bent, with a detachment consisting of two Sergeants, two Corporals and thirteen privates, 1st Inf., will proceed from Angel Island to Fort Mason, Cal., on the 8:40 a. m. boat on the 13th inst. for temporary duty at that post. (S. O. 119, D. C., Oct. 6.)
Capt. James S. Pettit, 1st Inf., will proceed, without delay, to Benicia Barracks, Cal., with Co. D, 1st Inf. (S. O. 121, D. C., Oct. 8.)

Capt. Marion P. Maus, 1st Inf., is relieved from further duty with Co. D, 1st Inf., at Benicia Barracks, Cal., and will proceed to San Diego Barracks, Cal., for duty with Co. H, 1st Inf. (S. O. 121, D. C., Oct. 18.)

2d Lieut. Dana W. Kilburn, 1st Inf., is relieved from temporary duty with Co. H, 1st Inf., at San Diego Barracks, Cal., and will proceed to rejoin his company at Angel Island, Cal. (S. O. 121, D. C., Oct. 8.)

Capt. Charles G. Starr, 1st Inf., with his company (F, 1st Inf.), will proceed, on the morning of Oct. 13, to Alcatraz Island, Cal., for temporary duty at that post. (S. O. 121, D. C., Oct. 8.)

Upon completing the duty of transferring public property at Fort Douglas, Utah, to the duly designated officers, 1st Lieut. John Newton, 16th Inf., will proceed to join his proper station in the Department of the Columbia, Fort Sherman, Idaho. (S. O. 84, D. Colo., Oct. 7.)

1st Lieut. George H. Patten, 22d Inf., is relieved from duty as judge advocate of the G. C. M. convened by S. O. 87, c. s., D. P., and 1st Lieut. Edward O. C. Ord, 22d Inf., is appointed Judge Advocate of said court. (S. O. 93, D. P., Oct. 8.)

The seven days' leave granted 1st Lieut. George H. Patten, 22d Inf., is extended twenty-three days. (S. O. 93, D. P., Oct. 8.)

Lance Corp. Harry L. Huddleston, Co. A, 22d Inf., was, on Oct. 10, appointed Corporal, vice Winkler, discharged.

Leave for seven days is granted Lieut. Col. James Gillies, Dep. Q. M. G. (S. O. 242, D. E., Oct. 15.)
Band and Troops A, E, G, H, 6th Cav., under command of Maj. T. C. Lebo, will proceed to Washington, Oct. 14, to act as escort to Union Veteran Legion. (Fort Myer, Oct. 13.)
Private George Bell, M, 1st Art., has been appointed Corporal.

The following assignments are made: Lieut. C. L. Best, 1st Art., to Battery M, and Lieut. Fred Marsh to Battery L. (1st Art., Oct. 13.)

Lieut. E. F. Wilcox, 6th Cav., having served four years as Regimental Adjutant, is relieved from that position. Lieut. Hugh J. Gallagher, 6th Cav., is appointed Acting Regimental Adjutant. (6th Cav., Fort Myer, Oct. 15.)

Col. H. C. Hasbrouck, Acting Inspector Gen. North Atlantic District, has had a busy time of it this week at Governors Island, inspecting the post and garrison of Fort Columbus, etc. The three companies of the 13th Infantry, stationed there, are model companies in every respect.

Lieut. A. F. Curtis, 2d Art., is assigned to duty at the Mortar Battery, Grover's Cliff, Mass., relieving Lieut. E. H. Catlin. (Fort Warren, Oct. 14.)

Corp. John Bleier, B, 9th Inf., will proceed to York, Pa., for a deserter. (Madison Barracks, Oct. 13.)
Musician John Gizey, H, 9th Inf., has been appointed Corporal.

Lieut. Col. Joseph T. Haskell, 17th Inf.; Capt. Henry A. Greene, 20th Inf.; Capt. Arthur L. Wagner, 6th Inf., and Capt. William D. Beach, 3d Cav., will proceed to Fort Riley, Kan., for duty as instructors of the Kansas National Guard, Oct. 19 to 24, 1896. (H. Q. A., Oct. 12.)

The period from the 1st of November to the end of February is designated, under par. 318, A. R., 1895, as the annual school term for all posts in the department. The reports required by A. R. 320 will be rendered December 31, and at the end of the term.

The following named enlisted men are placed upon the retired list: Commissary Sergt. John Hessler, Angel Island, Cal.; Corp. Joseph York, Co. C, Battn. of Engrs., Willets Point, N. Y.; Private Dennis Harrington, Co. H, 7th Inf., Fort Logan, Cal. (H. Q. A., Oct. 14.)

Corp. Charles Hardy, Co. H, 12 Inf., now at Fort Niobrara, Neb., is transferred to the Hospital Corps as a private. He will be sent to Fort Crook, Neb. (H. Q. A., Oct. 14.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. William T. Littebrant, 7th Cav., is extended fifteen days. (H. Q. A., Oct. 14.)

The retirement from active service this date, by operation of law, of Lieut. Col. Reuben F. Bernard, 9th Cav., is announced. (H. Q. A., Oct. 14.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on being relieved from duty at the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, is granted 1st Lieut. Henry C. Hodges, Jr., 22d Inf. (H. Q. A., Oct. 14.)

(For other late Army Orders, see Page 112.)

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An important feature of "Harper's Magazine" for several months to come will be Poultny Bigelow's series of papers on the "White Man's Africa," treating in the author's original and striking way the new continent recently opened up to European exploitation. The first paper, in the November number, will give a novel view of Jameson's raid from material placed in the author's hand by an English physician and a Boer official—thus presenting both sides of this remarkable episode. The series is the result of a journey to South Africa undertaken by Mr. Bigelow for "Harper's Magazine," and is to be

illustrated from photographs specially made for the purpose.

The Caesar, first-class battleship, was successfully floated out of the dock in which she has been built at Portsmouth Yard Sept. 2. The principal dimensions of the Caesar are: Length, 390 feet; beam, 75 feet; draught at load line, 27 feet 6 inches; displacement, 14,900 tons. She will be fitted with twin-screw engines of the triple-expansion inverted type by Messrs. Maudslay Sons & Field, which are to develop 12,000 horse-power at forced draught, and 10,000 horse-power at natural draught, the estimated speed at these powers being respectively 17.5 and 16.5 knots per hour. Her ordinary coal capacity at low draught will be 900 tons, but it will be arranged that her maximum coal stowage shall be 2,250 tons. Steam will be supplied from eight cylindrical boilers at 150 pounds' pressure, which at the forced draught horse-power will be required to supply a sufficient quantity of steam with the stokeholds under an air pressure not exceeding 1 inch of water. The armament of the ship will consist of four 12-inch guns mounted in pairs in barbets, two guns at each end of the vessel; they will be protected by armored shields and fitted to be worked either by hydraulic power or by hand gear as an alternative. There will also be twelve 6-inch quick-firing guns mounted on the central battery in casemates, eight of these being situated on the main deck and the remaining four on the upper deck. In addition to this there will be a lighter armament, consisting of sixteen 12-pounder quick-firing guns on the main and upper decks, twelve 3-pounders fixed in the military tops and eight Maxim guns. The vessel will be fitted with six searchlight projectors, four submerged torpedo tubes, one on each side at the bow and quarter, and one above water tube aft. The side armor consists of Harveyized steel plates, occupying about two-thirds of the length of the ship amidships, the maximum thickness being 14 inches.

The Baltimore "Sun" says: "The French are having in Madagascar an experience not unlike that of the English in Rhodesia. The tribes formerly subject to the Hovas are in rebellion and the country between Antananarivo and the sea on all sides is reported to be dominated by armed bands. These bands are supplied with Schneider & Remington rifles. They haunt the wooded regions and fall upon the convoys on their way from the coast to the capital. Near the capital the Fahavalos are very active and bold. They are savages in effect, hacking the bodies of the wounded they capture, only stopping short of scalping them. In the northern part of the island the situation is at its worst. Some 20,000 are there in arms against the French. In the south the Sakalava are going over to the rebels who infest the route from Mananjary to Fianarantsoa. The French call them all 'rebels' and they are rebels legally, since Madagascar has been formally annexed and become part of the French Republic, but they are for all that mere savages and have no idea of being French citizens. The situation is due to the shattering of the power of the Hovas, who held the savages in subjection, or at least enforced some sort of order. Now the Hovas are suspected of stimulating rebellion and supplying the rebels with arms and powder. The result is that the French civil administration is paralyzed and the troops at the capital are in serious danger. Like the English in Rhodesia, the French thought that when they had overthrown the existing powers they would be themselves masters of the country—an expensive mistake."

The protected steel cruiser Barrozo, built for the government of Brazil, was launched at Elswick on Aug. 25. Next to the Almirante Tamandare and the Niehoer (ex El Cid), she is the largest cruising vessel in the Brazilian navy. She displaces 3,450 tons, and is 330 feet long, with 43 feet 9 inches beam, and 16 feet 10 inches draught. Protection is given by a curved steel deck over all with an extreme thickness of 3 inches, and the coal bunkers in the ship's sides, rising to a height of about 6 feet above the water line, give further protection. The armament consists of six 6-inch fifty-caliber Elswick quick-firers, firing three ahead and three astern, four 4.7-inch fifty-caliber quick-firers, ten six-pounders and four one-pounder Nordenfelts, four Maxims and two field guns, besides three torpedo tubes. Engines of 7,500 indicated horse-power, driving two screws, are to give a speed of twenty knots. With full bunkers (800 tons) the ship will steam about 8,000 miles at her economical speed.

One of the best stories we have seen lately is entitled "Under Suspension." It is by John M. Ellicott, Lieut. U. S. N., and appears in the "Owl," a Boston magazine. It is a love story, of course, for the sea inevitably tends to romance. We question whether it will promote discipline in the Navy. We fear that most young officers would speedily put themselves under suspension if they were sure of getting as well rewarded for it as was Lieut. Truxtun. "Marion," he said eagerly and earnestly, "you love all that is dear to me; can you not love me too?" And she answered with downcast eyes, blushing deeply: "I do." Certainly she did. No officer of our Navy ever asked that question and got any other answer.

The use of pigeons for naval purposes has been tried on an extensive scale, and apparently with some thoroughness, during the Italian naval maneuvers. A special service was created on board the Sicilia, flagship of the "Greens," and the Umberto on the "Yellow" side, as well as in the Savoia, flying the flag of the Duke of Genoa, directing the operations. In all eighty birds were taken aloft.

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ATHLETIC TRAINING FOR SOLDIERS.

"The secret of success in war," said Marshal Saxe, "is in the legs of the soldier." The limitations of war are the limitations of the physical possibilities of men; hence the importance of proper physical training, which should be directed not only to general development, but to the special development required for the exigencies of battle. Gen. Sherman could not have penetrated into the heart of the enemy's country, as he did during his famous campaign in Georgia, had he not controlled a line of railroad. But he did not depend upon this railroad to carry troops, limiting its use strictly to the transportation of supplies for his army. He was obliged to guard every line of the road with troops protected by block houses, and to thus seriously deplete his fighting line. It requires five hundred men to guard each mile of communication; before he cut loose from Atlanta Sherman's line was over one hundred miles long. If it had not had trained and seasoned soldiers, whose legs he could depend upon, he could never have made his famous march through Georgia and thence through South Carolina and Virginia into the rear of Lee's army, and so on to Washington.

Grant's troops on the day they crossed the Rapidan preliminary to the Battle of the Wilderness, marched twenty miles. Had they marched thirty or thirty-five miles, they would have cleared the woods and the troops would not only have had a better prospect of success, but if they had failed to defeat Lee in battle they might have been spared some of the agonies of that day of slaughter when to the pain of their wounds was added the horror of the death by fire. This came to many of those who lay helpless in the forest close over which swept the flames, started by the firing among the dead timber.

The feats of marching recorded of the Roman legions may be equalled or excelled in modern times, as Napier shows in his account of Crawford's famous march with the Light Division of Wellington's army. Crawford heard that his chief was hard pressed at Talavera. He was a hundred miles away, but he knew his men. In twenty-six hours the Light Division crossed the field of battle at Talavera, in compact array, and took its place in the fighting line.

We observe that a correspondent of the "Evening Post," who refers to this march, calls to account Col. G. J. Greene, Assistant Inspector General, N. Y. N. G., for declaring in effect that we have less need of marching ability because of our ability to now transport troops quickly by steam, provided our railroads are not interfered with, as they are certain to be. Gen. Greene is quoted as asking: "When will our troops ever be called upon to march through the country?" We answer, the very first time that they are called upon to encounter an antagonist trained in the art of war. Battles are determined by a choice of position, and we cannot depend upon railroad transportation to carry us on to the field of battle.

Col. Greene bases his conclusions as to the need of training in marching for the National Guard upon the assumption that they will be used only to suppress local riots. This may be true, but admitting it, what becomes of the argument for a militia as the cheap defense of nations? According to Col. Greene, "the necessity for their use will be in large cities—farmers do not incite or indulge in riots—and when needed, they will be transported as quickly as steam can carry them." This may be so, but it still remains true that the ability to march is one of the chief essentials for the soldier. Others are the ability to endure fatigue and hunger and want of sleep for days together, when the emergency requires it. These are not to be obtained by sybaritic methods of training, either in the Army or the National Guard. Railroads were used to a great extent during the last war between France and Prussia, but they did not supersede the necessity for marching power in the men. As this correspondent of the "Evening Post" says: "Vainly did

McMahon in the days of agony immediately preceding Sedan strive to cut through the circle of steel that was closing in upon him, and endeavor to move away by the Belgian frontier. He had the start of the Prussians, who were at fault as to this plan, but his demoralized troops could not respond to his call, and in twenty-four hours they marched but a dozen miles. The Germans soon divined his purpose; their cavalry hung on to the heads of his columns, while the Prussian infantry, by forced marches, headed him off, and the French were flung back upon Sedan and the war was virtually over. In all modern armies, excepting perhaps our own, there is systematic training in marching. Those who have seen the closing of the autumn maneuvers in England will remember how critically the various regiments are inspected as they return from their twenty or thirty-mile march. And many can recall in Germany the appearance of the recruits when returning from the day's march, in joyous bands, singing martial choruses, blithe and fresh. In fact, it is sometimes carried too far there by individual officers, with more zeal than discretion."

We are glad to be able to report the fact that interest in systematic athletic training is increasing in every department of our Army. It will probably not be very long before every post will have its well-equipped gymnasium and competent instructors, giving the men a regular course of rational physical development. This cannot fail to result in great individual benefit and a corresponding increase in the efficiency of the service. Last week Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, of the Department of the Missouri, issued orders directing the institution of a thorough course of military gymnastics at all the posts of his department, beginning on the 1st of December.

These drills will be company, and will be at least forty minutes long, three days in the week. A commissioned officer competent to conduct the drill will superintend the exercises, and all enlisted men under forty years of age are required to attend, except those exempt for physical disabilities. The system of training is wisely to be progressive in character, beginning with light exercises with dumb bells, bar bells, running, etc., and proceeding to practice in vaulting, jumping, running equipped and escalading. The facilities for gymnastic training are to be increased and improved as rapidly as possible at each post, and as a means of fostering interest in the work, after the course has been well entered upon, field days are to be instituted, and details from different posts will compete in athletic contests. The general athletic contest just closed at Denver, the first of its kind in this country, is an eloquent testimonial to the advantages and importance of physical culture in the Army, and is a milestone pointing the way to greater and more effectual work in this direction in the future. These athletic exercises not only build up the physique of the soldier, and fortify him against hardship and fatigue in the exertions of the field, but they are a potent factor in the diversions of post life, and tend to keep the men from seeking relaxation in less desirable quarters to their injury and discontent. They also operate as an inducement for a finer class of young men to enlist.

CHANGES OF STATION.

Considerable complaint has reached the War Department relative to the inconvenience (some call it injustice) of the movements of troops, such as are necessitated by the General Orders of the 18th of September. It is claimed that sudden transfers of troops between widely distant posts in time of peace is unwarranted and unnecessary, and seriously interferes with the well being and happiness of officers and men. It is argued that barring possibly posts like those in Dakota, Arizona and New Mexico, where climatic and social conditions are unpleasant, and from which a transfer is always welcome, barrack life at almost all stations is equally enjoyable and equally serviceable to the government, and changes of posts not required by actual disturbance or very obvious public need are to be deplored as serving no tangible purpose and often causing great inconvenience to the individual soldier.

It is argued, on the other hand, that the first element of military law is discipline, obedience of orders. If, say Headquarters, in the wisdom of the Commanding General, a transfer of troops is deemed advisable, as demanded for the good of the service, the men in question have no inherent right of complaint. The officer or soldier who receives the pay of the government relegates to the government the condition of obedience. The service demands inflexible recognition of this principle. The consideration of personal ties and connections, formed through continued residence in a locality, appealing strongly to the individual, can have no weight with the department, and in no case is the department wantonly unmindful of the happiness of the officers and men in directing the movements of troops.

All this is undoubtedly true from a strictly military point of view, and no officer or man has an inherent right to complain of any legal order received from superior authority. This is a military maxim too well settled to be discussed, but the principle involved in this is the maintenance of discipline and the efficiency of the service. Where there is no danger that these may be suffered there would seem to be no good reason why the interest and comfort of office and men should not be considered. We are fully aware of the enormous strain upon mind and body involved in holding a staff position at Washington, but where time will permit, and imperative circumstances do not absolutely prevent, it seems to us that officers on duty at the headquarters should do all they can to relieve the hardships and disappointments necessarily involved in a change of station.

Where there is no emergency in the case why should not movements of troops be made in proper season, and after sufficient notice to prepare those affected for the change?

Five or six weeks' notice of the last change was given which ought to have been sufficient; but it would be well if some rule as to the frequency of changes could be followed as in the Navy, and if the Navy custom of giving preliminary orders could be adopted. Of late years Army changes have been so infrequent, because of the lack of funds for transportation that orders for a change have come to be looked upon by many as in the nature of a personal hardship. This is due in part to the domestic entanglement of officers and men, concerning which the War Department is not supposed to have any official knowledge. They are in the position of the late Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher, who settled the question as to whether he should order ashore an officer's wife who had been smuggled on board of one of the Army transports by deciding that he had no official knowledge of her existence. Cheerful obedience to orders in spite of personal hardships, is one of the penalties of Army service. Martinets will contend that the Army has too much impediment, too many wives and children. Not that any one officer has too many but that there are too many in the aggregate. That was the opinion of the bluff Gen. Sherman, who did not hesitate to express it. But what would life in the Army be worth without the Army women—God bless them!

Dr. C. H. Adler, Asst. Surg. Gen. U. S. A., has republished in pamphlet form an article contributed by him to the "American Anthropologist" for September on "The Identification of the Individual," with special reference to the system in use in the office of the Surgeon General, U. S. A. It cannot be compared directly with that of Bertillon, for it was devised for the special needs of the army service. It is a sort of "short cut," to use a popular phrase; it, he says, is simpler, avoids the use of special instruments and of the camera, but will be shown, he thinks, to have demonstrated its value and sufficiency by the results it has accomplished. It is well to avoid for recruits the use of a system which is associated with the detection of criminals. Even the present system has been objected to on the score of its similarity to that used for the identification of criminals. During the calendar year 1890, 18 identifications were made; in 1891, 88; in 1892, 123; in 1893, 88; in 1894, 80; in 1895, 101; and in 1896, up to April 28, 39. In addition to the 537 cases noted, 184 identifications were made of men who had left the service—deserters, 113; military convicts, 34; others, 37. Three applicants for enlistment were identified at the instance of the recruiting officer, making in all 724 identifications made. The fact that the number of identifications was greater in 1892, soon after the system went into effect, shows evidently that the knowledge of the existence of this system has deterred the class it seeks to exclude from reenlistment—a result as satisfactory as an increased number of detections would be. As an illustration of the advantages of the system. Dr. Adler says: "Patrick Timlin enlisted Feb. 28, 1891; was dishonorably discharged in the same year. He enlisted as William Swift Jan. 14, 1892; was identified by outline card and discharged promptly for fraudulent enlistment; again enlisted as James T. Casey, May 2, 1892; was again identified and again discharged for fraudulent enlistment; again enlisted as Thomas J. Casey, Sept. 15, 1892; was identified and discharged for fraudulent enlistment. Lastly, he enlisted as James Pearson, May 25, 1894; was identified and dishonorably discharged, with confinement for one year."

The "Raavedchik" of St. Petersburg is publishing a series of letters and papers as materials for a life of Skobelev. Among them is a letter dated from Khokand in February, 1877, from which it appears that the eminent soldier held the same unfavorable opinion of the lance as Dragomiroff; that the weapon is held in no honor by the tribes of Central Asia, and therefore exercises no moral influence over them. The Turcomans and Kirghese were no sooner armed with the rifle, or even a good sword, than they threw away the lance as a burden.

What with an internal political explosion and a furious outside warring of the elements, bringing the storms and wrecks of the week just passed, Englishmen, writes a London correspondent, would almost have forgotten Germany and their candid, critical friend, the German Emperor, were it not for the fact that they have been steadily rubbed the wrong way by the virulent attacks of the "Hamburger Nachrichten" on the defective material organization of the British army. The last of these attacks characterizes the British as intriguers, who are constantly undermining the peace of Europe, and jubilantly proclaims that the British army is insufficient to protect the mother country or the colonies.

The Austrian military authorities have recently carried out some extensive experiments with the Mannlicher automatic rifle, which promises to supersede the ordinary Magazine weapon in general use. The results shown were striking and satisfactory. The only weak point in the mechanism of the new automatic rifle was the springs, and the majority of them were still intact after 40,000 volleys.

It is reported that there may be seen at Wilhelmshaven large reservoirs for the storage of the "Masut" liquid fuel, and that others are to be constructed at Kiel and Danzig. Trials with the special fuel have for some time been going on in the German navy, and several vessels are actually fitted for its use.

STATIONS OF REVENUE CUTTERS.

(All officers are requested to send in any items of interest to the service. Stations and mail addresses are given under respective vessels.)

BOUTWELL, Capt. W. F. Kilgore, 2 guns. Savannah, Ga.
 CALUMET, Capt. John Dennett, 1 gun. Chicago, Ill.
 On anchorage duty.
 CHANDLER, 1st Lieut. A. Buhner, 1 gun. New York Harbor, anchorage duty.
 CHASE, Cadet Practice Ship (bark), 7 guns. Capt. O. C. Hamlet. Address Boston, Mass., until Oct. 30.
 COLFAX, Capt. W. J. Herring, 3 guns. Headquarters at Charleston, S. C.
 CRAWFORD, Capt. Wm. T. Hand, 2 guns. Cruising in Chesapeake Bay. Headquarters at Baltimore, Md.
 DALLAS, Capt. Jas. H. Rogers, 3 guns. Headquarters at Boston, Mass.
 DEXTER, Capt. C. A. Abbey, 2 guns. Headquarters at New Bedford, Mass.
 FESSENDEN, Capt. D. B. Hodgson, 4 guns. Cruising ground includes Lakes Superior, Huron and Erie. Headquarters at Detroit, Mich.
 FORWARD, 1st Lieut. Chas. H. McLellan, temporarily commanding, 2 guns. At Mobile, Ala.
 GALVESTON, Capt. R. M. Clark, 3 guns. Headquarters at Galveston, Tex. Undergoing repairs.
 GUTHRIE, 1st Lieut. John W. Howison. On harbor duty at Baltimore, Md.
 HAMILTON, Capt. S. E. Maguire, 1 gun. Headquarters at Philadelphia, Pa.
 HAMLIN, 1st Lieut. W. C. DeHart. Harbor duty, Boston, Mass.
 HARTLEY, 1st Lieut. J. B. Butt. On harbor duty at San Francisco, Cal.
 HUDSON, 1st Lieut. H. B. Rogers. Harbor duty, New York City.
 McLANE, 1st Lieut. Wm. E. Reynolds, temporarily in command, 2 guns. Headquarters at Key West, Fla.
 MANHATTAN, 1st Lieut. Geo. E. McConnell, 1 gun. Supervising anchorages in New York Bay.
 PENROSE, 1st Asst. Engr. N. E. Cutchin in charge. Steam launch on harbor duty at Pensacola, Fla.
 SEWARD, 1st Lieut. H. T. Blake, temporarily commanding, 1 gun. Headquarters at Shieldsboro, Miss. Address Bay St. Louis, Miss.
 SMITH, 1st Lieut. E. C. Chaytor, Harbor duty, New Orleans, La.
 TYBEE, 1st Asst. Engr. G. B. Maher, in charge. On harbor duty at Savannah, Ga.
 WASHINGTON, 1st Lieut. O. S. Willey. Harbor duty at Philadelphia, Pa.
 WOODBURY, Capt. J. A. Henriques, 4 guns. Cruising grounds, Coast of Maine. Headquarters at Portland, Me.
 WINDOM, Capt. W. H. Hand. At Baltimore, Md.
 JOHNSON, Capt. A. B. Davis, 3 guns. Patrol duty, St. Mary's River. Address Sault Ste Marie, Mich.
 MORRILL, Capt. John C. Mitchell, 1 gun. Headquarters at Charleston, S. C. Temporarily performing patrol duty on Florida coast. Address Tampa, Fla.
 SPERRY (sloop), 1st Lieut. W. A. Farling. Duty in connection with Life-Saving Service at Patchogue, N. Y.
 WINONA, Capt. G. H. Gooding, 1 gun. Headquarters at Newbern, N. C. Temporarily performing patrol duty on Florida coast. Address Key West, Fla.
 WOLCOTT, Capt. M. L. Phillips, 2 guns. (Home station, New Whatcom, Wash. Address Sitka, Alaska, until Nov. 1.)
 GRANT, Capt. J. A. Slamm, 4 guns. (Home station, Port Townsend, Wash.)
 PERRY, Capt. W. D. Ronth, 2 guns. (Home station, Astoria, Ore.)
 CORWIN, 1st Lieut. B. L. Reed, in charge, 3 guns. (Home station, San Diego, Cal.)
 RUSH, Capt. W. H. Roberts, 3 guns. (Home station, San Francisco, Cal.)
 BEAR, Capt. Francis Tuttle, 4 guns. (Home station, Port Townsend, Wash. Expected to return from Arctic cruise about Sept. 15, but will cruise in vicinity of the Seal Islands (Pribilof's) until Nov. 1.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

C. E. J. W. Collins, of the Revenue Cutter Service, left Washington Wednesday on an extended tour of inspection. He goes first to Philadelphia, where he will inspect revenue cutter, No. 3, now building at Cramp's ship yard, thence to Boston, to inspect the cutter building at the Atlantic Works, for the Atlantic coast service. From there he will proceed to Cleveland, O., for the purpose of inspecting the new cutter to be used on the great lakes. He will also inspect the Behring Sea fleet, now at San Francisco, and Port Townsend, and make recommendations as to necessary repairs, and finally inspect the new cutter in process of construction at Seattle, for service on the Pacific coast.

Capt. H. D. Smith has been detached from the Perry and ordered East.

2d Lieut. F. A. Levis has been ordered to the Seward. Chief Engr. James A. Doyle has been detached from the Fessenden and assigned to duty on the Pacific coast as assistant to the Engineer-in-Chief.

1st Asst. Engr. J. H. Chalker has been directed to proceed to Philadelphia and Bethlehem, Pa., on inspection duty.

The practice ship Chase left Gibraltar Sept. 21. She will stop at Madeira and proceed thence to Tampa, Fla.

IN THE SIGN OF THE FLAG.

The New York "Sun" says: "No feature of the Presidential campaign has been hailed with more interest and delight than the trip of the Union Generals. They are all called Generals, although in reality the party is made up of five Generals, a Captain and a corporal. The Generals are O. O. Howard, Daniel E. Sickles, T. J. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, O. A. Marden, of Massachusetts, and Russell A. Alger, of Michigan. The Captain is John R. Tanner, the Republican candidate for Governor of Illinois, and the corporal is Corp. Tanner, of New York.

The Union Generals travel in a special train, consisting of a baggage, dining and combination sleeping and observation car, and at the tail end of the train is a flat car, on which, securely mounted, are a brass rapid-fire gun and a mortar. This flat car is in charge of experienced gunners. The Union Generals have just returned from a tour through Wisconsin, Minnesota, South Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Illinois. On that trip the artillerymen fired 600 bombs and 1,500 blank cartridges, made up of a pound and a half of powder each, which makes 2,250 pounds of powder used in the rapid-fire gun alone. The Union Generals delivered 300 speeches to an aggregate audience for the trip of 1,000,000 persons.

"By no means the least interesting person on the Union

Generals' train is the bugler. At every stopping point on the road the bugler is a very important man. At these stopping places the Generals leave their car for seats on the flat car. On each side of their seats are the rapid-fire gun and the mortar. When Gen. Sickles rises on his crutches to address the audience the bugler is immediately beside him.

"Bugler," commands Gen. Sickles in the sharp tones of an Army officer giving orders, "call my comrades in this vast audience before me."

"The bugler gives the regulation call. The old comrades in the audience step to the front and salute."

"Bugler," roars Gen. Sickles, "call us back to the old days."

"The bugler then runs the gamut of infantry, artillery and cavalry calls, and between them he plays the reveille and the call to arms. The old comrades roar with delight. The rapid-fire gun blazes away and the mortar belches skyward a bomb, which, when it breaks, is a ball of red, white and blue fire. There is a band at every point and the national songs are replayed. All join in singing 'The Star Spangled Banner.' These scenes are repeated all along the route. Gen. Sickles in his speeches says never a word about free silver. His talks are on patriotism alone. He talks to the old comrades like an old General who was their commander and their friend. He takes particular delight in 'skinning that wolf, Altgeld.' He does this because he declares Altgeld is not a patriot.

"Comrades," he says to his audience, 'there was a young man who visited the East a short time ago. He said before he started East that he was to enter the enemy's country. That young man's name is Bryan. I have come to see you out West. I have not come into the enemy's country. I have come into my own country, and there is not one of my old comrades here or his wife or his child who is afraid of me. Neither am I afraid of him. You know, comrades, what we had to do thirty-five years ago. We had to stand by the flag. We must stand by the flag now. There is no bitterness in our hearts, but as old comrades we must stand by the flag. We must stand by the old colors. We must stand by the country. Comrades, do your duty as you did thirty-five years ago.'

"Gen. Alger and Capt. Tanner give the political arguments in support of McKinley and against Bryan, and Corp. Tanner winds up with a rousing patriotic speech. The gun roars, the mortar belches more bombs. The Union Generals file off the flat car into their car. The band plays 'My Country, 'Tis of Thee.' Then, as the train moves off, the bugler on the rear car comes out with 'taps.'

ANNAPOLIS.

U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., Oct. 14, 1896. Last Wednesday the game of football with Pennsylvania came off, Pennsylvania winning by a score of 8 to 0. The game has greatly encouraged the team, for this is the lowest score ever made here by Pennsylvania. In the second half neither side scored. Shea, Smith, A. S. and Henderson did some brilliant playing. Saturday a game between the team and the Hustlers resulted in favor of the latter by a score of 12 to 10. Next Saturday a game will be played with Franklin and Marshall.

Cadet W. C. Asserson, of the first class, has been elected manager of field, track and gymnasium athletics. The cadets in building 5 are entertained nightly by a concert. The programme is made up of solos and duets, and the singers are certainly artists. The cadets are thinking of giving up studying entirely in order to listen to the ravishing music.

The following are the dates of the hops to be given by the cadets: October 31, November 14, November 25, December 19, December 31, January 16, January 30, February 20 and April 24.

Cadet Charles Boone has been appointed cadet petty officer, second class.

Ensign N. E. Irwin is here visiting his wife, the daughter of Lieut. Norris.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

(Continued from Page 109.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the medical department are ordered: Capt. William P. Kendall, Asst. Surg., will be relieved from duty at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and will report at Fort Brown, Tex., for duty at that post, to relieve Maj. Peter J. A. Cleary, Surg., who will report to the Commanding General, Department of Texas, for duty as Chief Surgeon of that department. Maj. Henry McDerry, Surg., is relieved from duty at Fort Robinson, Neb., to take effect upon the expiration of his leave, and will report at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for duty, to relieve Maj. Calvin De Witt, Surg., who will proceed to comply with par. 13, S. O. No. 236, Oct. 7, 1896. H. Q. A., detailing him as a delegate to represent the Medical Department of the Army at the second Pan-American Medical Congress, to be held in the City of Mexico, Nov. 16 to 19, 1896, and, upon the adjournment of the Congress, will report at Fort Monroe, Va., for duty at that post, to relieve Maj. Edward B. Moseley, Surg. (H. Q. A., Oct. 14.)

The following transfers in the 23d Inf. are made: 2d Lieut. Frank D. McKenna, from Co. D to Co. K. (H. Q. A., Oct. 14.)

Leave for two months is granted 2d Lieut. Frank Parker, 5th Cav. (H. Q. A., Oct. 14.)

The following transfers in the 23d Inf. are made: 2d Lieut. Herbert N. Royden, from Co. D to Co. I. 2d Lieut. Celwyn E. Hampton, from Co. I to Co. D. (H. Q. A., Oct. 14.)

Leave for four months, to take effect on or about Nov. 1, 1896, is granted Capt. Louis H. Rucker, 9th Cav. (H. Q. A., Oct. 14.)

The following transfers are made: Post. Q. M. Sergt. Charles Campbell, now at Fort Omaha, Neb., to Fort Clark, Tex., to relieve Post. Q. M. Sergt. Raymond Beale, who, when thus relieved, to Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa. (H. Q. A., Oct. 14.)

1st Lieut. Ormond M. Lissak, Ordnance Department, is relieved from duty at Benicia Arsenal, Cal., and assigned to inspection duty at Petersburg Iron Works, Petersburg, Va. (H. Q. A., Oct. 15.)

S. O. 219, of Sept. 17, 1896, to relieve Capt. (now Maj.) William W. Gray, Surg., from duty as Assistant Surgeon and examiner of recruits at Philadelphia, Pa., on arrival in that city of Capt. Rudolph Ebert, Asst. Surg., is so amended as to relieve him from duty at once and he is directed to report to the commanding officer at Fort Apache. (H. Q. A., Oct. 15.)

Lieut. B. F. Hardaway, 17th Inf., is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. (Columbus Barracks, Oct. 12.)

At Fort Porter, N. Y., on Oct. 19. Detail: Capt. Benjamin H. Rogers and John B. Guthrie, 13th Inf.; Capt. Aaron H. Appel, Asst. Surg.; Capt. John S. Bishop, 13th Inf.; 1st Lieut. William R. Sample, 13th Inf.; 2d Lieut. William A. Sater, 13th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Munroe McFarland, 13th Inf.; J. A. (S. O. 242, D. E., Oct. 15.)

THE NAVY.

H. A. HERBERT, Secretary. WM. MCADOO, Asst. Sec'y.

G. O. 66, Sept. 8th, 1896. Navy Department.

Hereafter holystones shall not be used for cleaning the decks of vessels of war, except when absolutely necessary. The decks must usually be cleaned with brushes or by such other means as will not wear them down.

W. MCADOO, Acting Secretary.

G. O. 467 Sept. 19, 1896. Navy Department.

Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., Sept. 16, 1896.

On and after Oct. 1, 1896, the pay of yeomen in the Navy shall be as follows, but this order shall not reduce the pay of any enlisted man during his present enlistment below the pay at which he was enlisted, or which he is now receiving: Chief yeomen, \$60 per month; yeomen, first class, \$40 per month; yeomen, second class, \$35 per month; yeomen, third class, \$30 per month.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

NAVY GAZETTE.

OCT. 8.—Lieut. W. P. White, ordered to the Vermont, Nov. 2.

The orders of Carpenter N. H. Junkins, of Sept. 16, are revoked. He is detached from the Raleigh and ordered to continue under treatment at Naval Hospital, Brooklyn.

OCT. 9.—Asst. Engr. L. F. James, detached from the Monterey, Oct. 25, and ordered to the Detroit per steamer of Oct. 26.

Gunner J. R. Grainger, detached from Navy Yard, New York, Nov. 2, and ordered to Nitre Depot, Malden, Mass., Nov. 4.

Gunner J. G. Foster, detached from Nitre Depot, Nov. 4, and ordered home to wait orders.

Ensign H. H. Hough, ordered to works of E. W. Bliss & Co., as Assistant Inspector of Ordnance, Nov. 2.

Lieut. C. P. Plunkett, order of Oct. 5, modified, so that he is detached from Indian Head, Oct. 15, and ordered to the Terror, Oct. 22.

Comdr. C. C. Todd ordered to ordnance instruction at Washington Navy Yard, Nov. 7.

OCT. 11.—Middleton S. Elliott appointed Assistant Surgeon and commissioned from Oct. 6, 1896.

Comdr. W. B. Newman, detached as inspector 7th Lighthouse District, Nov. 7, ordered home to settle accounts and wait orders.

Comdr. S. Belden, detached as Commandant of Naval Station, New London, Conn., Oct. 26, and appointed Assistant Inspector 7th Lighthouse District, Oct. 30, and Inspector, Nov. 7.

Comdr. H. Elmer, appointed Commandant of Naval Station, New London, Conn., from Oct. 26.

OCT. 12.—Lieut. F. F. Fletcher, ordered to Torpedo Station, Newport, Oct. 26.

OCT. 13.—Sailmaker Wm. Redstone, retired from Oct. 13.

Gunner M. K. Henderson, retired from Oct. 13.

Surg. D. M. Guiteras, retired from Oct. 13.

Chief Engr. J. L. D. Borthwick, retired from Oct. 13.

Ensign W. Evans, ordered in charge branch Hydrographic Office, Portland, Ore., Nov. 2.

OCT. 14.—Paymr. H. T. Skelding will be retired Oct. 31, 1896.

Comdr. Z. L. Tanner will be detached from duty with Fish Commission Nov. 1 and ordered home to await orders.

Comdr. W. P. Newman will be retired Nov. 9, 1896.

Gunner J. G. Foster will be retired Nov. 5, 1896.

OCT. 16.—Ensign W. E. Erwin, ordered to the Bureau of Navigation, Nov. 2.

Chaplain W. F. Morrison, detached from the Franklin, Oct. 29, and ordered to join the Minneapolis per steamer of Oct. 31.

Chaplain C. D. Wright, detached from the Minneapolis upon the reporting of his relief and granted 3 months' leave.

P. A. Engr. C. A. E. King, ordered to duty in Bureau of Steam Engineering, Oct. 26.

Medical Director Geo. W. Woods, appointed a delegate to Pan-American Medical Congress, Mexico City, Nov. 16.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

OCT. 9.—2d Lieut. Thomas S. Borden will be detached from Marine Barracks, League Island, on the 15th inst. and ordered to Newport for temporary duty with marine guard for the Brooklyn.

1st Lieut. Joseph H. Pendleton has been granted leave of absence from date of detachment from Marine Barracks, Washington, until the 26th inst., when he will report at Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, as directed in orders of the 25th ult.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The claim some time ago set forth by Paul d'Humy, a French naval officer, of having originated a process for the successful solidification of petroleum for commercial and industrial purposes, has been further explained by him. From this account, summarized in the Progressive Age, it appears that heavy common oil has been converted by this inventor into a solid block, as hard as the hardest coal—burning slowly, giving off an intense heat and showing not the slightest sign of melting—a ton of such fuel representing as many as thirty tons of coal, and the space occupied by one ton of it being about three cubic feet, as against the large space required for the coal. At a recent gathering of experts M. d'Humy exhibited samples of the article and experimented with them. On the table were several cakes of the solidified petroleum and of low grade oils of various sizes and shapes, and in addition to the cakes there were samples of the same fuel in dry powder and paste; the petroleum powder and paste mixed together and pressed, forming a homogeneous mass, with a great specific gravity, hard almost as stone, and, when burning, giving off a flame three hundred times its own volume, and a heat well nigh as great as oxygen. Tests to determine the production of smoke or smell failed to indicate the emanation of either of these.

In the Italian estimates for 1896, the shipbuilding votes amount to 22,000,000 lire, and Italians are asking themselves whence the additional 8,000,000 lire are to come. It is proposed to build within the next ten years twenty warships of various classes, one hundred torpedo boats, and ten auxiliary or harbor service vessels shall be built. This includes an expenditure of \$60,000,000 by 1907 and active discussion is going on concerning the maintenance of the fleet.

Capt. Humphrey Oldfield, Royal Marine Artillery, commanded the Nile gunboat Metemneh in the advance to Dongola, reports that he and his small detachment of Royal Marine Artillery worked the guns with great effect, probably the first instance of an English marine officer commanding a gunboat in action.

The report of the Auditor of the Navy, which is about to be issued for distribution, states that up to the present time \$101,659,125.91 has been appropriated for the

increase of the Navy. There has been expended \$89,830.738.13. The total amount available for the fiscal year 1897 is stated to be \$13,954,430.01, made up of the unexpended balance from last year and the appropriation under the act of June 10 last.

Reports have just been received by the Navy Department of target practice made by the cruiser Raleigh while she was stationed off the Florida coast in September. The reports show exceptionally good work at the guns and indicate the complete success of the percussion shell lately adopted by the Navy. The target was the hull of the wrecked bark Carmolita, at a distance of about a mile and a half. Nearly every shot struck the mark, and the shells burst within the sides of the hull as they were calculated to do by the marks-men.

Experimental tests of two Carnegie armor plates were made at the Indian Head Proving Grounds on Friday of last week under the supervision of Capt. William T. Sampson, Naval Chief of Ordnance. The plates were ten and twelve inches thick respectively, and were of Harveyized nickel steel, but unlike ordinary naval plates in material and treatment. They were subjected to the heaviest tests applied to Harvey plates, the ten-inch plate being attacked by an eight-inch gun, and the twelve-inch plate by a twelve-inch gun, in both cases the projectiles having a velocity of above 1,900 feet per second. Both plates were perforated and one of them was cracked, but the projectiles were destroyed. The Carnegie Co. will soon present other plates constructed in the light of suggestions offered by these unsuccessful tests which by no means met the high expectations of the makers, although the plates offered were fully up to the standard of ordinary armor plates.

The Secretary of the Navy on October 10 awarded the contracts for gun forgings, bids for which were opened on Aug. 3, but which Acting Secretary McAdoo then refused to award on account of the discrepancy between the bids for ordnance for the Navy and for the Army which were presented at the same time by the same companies, the Bethlehem Iron Works and the Midvale Steel Co. A few days after his return from Europe Secretary Herbert took up and thoroughly considered the matter, and in the light of the representations of the companies that the price of the Army gun forgings could not exceed 24 cents per pound, and the smaller calibres of the naval ordnance cost considerably more to manufacture, he decided to award the contracts at the prices named in the bids. The Bethlehem Iron Works, therefore, will furnish 20 sets of 4-inch forgings, at 20½ cents, the first delivery to commence in 90 days, the whole to be finished within a year; 35 sets of forgings, at 20½ cents, with the same times of delivery; and 2 sets of 8-inch forgings, at 23 7-10 cents, the first delivery to be in 150 days, and the last in seven months. The Midvale Steel Co. will supply 50 sets of 6-inch forgings at 26 cents, deliveries to begin within four months and the whole to be completed in 15 months. These were in each case the lowest prices offered.

A considerable amount of work is now in progress in the way of extensions and improvements in the various navy yards. At New York the No. 2, dry dock, which recently received the damages leading to the court martial of Civil Engr. Menocal, is being rapidly repaired, and the construction of No. 3 dry dock is progressing satisfactorily. Extensions of two quay walls have also been started. At League Island, an artesian well which has been in progress of construction since April, is nearing completion, and a quay wall is being built. The work of raising the grade of League Island is slowly progressing. The eastern end has been raised considerably, with material taken from an island in the Delaware, opposite the Cramp Ship Yard, which is being removed under an appropriation of the River and Harbor bill; but the western end is much too low, and the winds and tides constantly threaten the safety of the properties. At Port Royal a general repair and machine shop has been building about three months and will be completed in about three more. A contract has just been awarded to a St. Augustine firm for an artesian well at this yard. At Mare Island a quay wall is being extended, and specifications are under consideration for a ship fitters' shed and storage buildings. At Boston general repairs to buildings are in progress, and at Norfolk a new quay wall is building, and at Washington new rooms are being added to the quarters.

The U. S. S. Fern was at Tompkinsville, Oct. 16; the Michigan was at Erie, Pa., Oct. 16; the Yorktown was at Chefoo, China, Oct. 15.

In a boat race between crews from the U. S. S. New York and Indiana, Oct. 9, four miles straight away, the Indiana crew won by four lengths.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

(The letters in parentheses following the name of the commanding officer denote the station or service to which the vessel is assigned.)

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.—Rear Adm. F. M. Bunce. Address Tompkinsville, Staten Island, N. Y., for the present, unless otherwise noted.

ASIATIC STATION.—Rear Adm. F. V. McNair. Address all mail Yokohama, Japan, unless otherwise noted.

EUROPEAN STATION.—Rear Adm. T. O. Selfridge, Jr. Address, care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PACIFIC STATION.—Rear Adm. L. A. Beardslee. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal., except where otherwise noted.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.—Capt. Yates Stirling assigned to temporary command. Address, care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

ADAMS, 6 Guns, Comdr. E. W. Watson (p. a.) At Honolulu. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ALBATROSS (F. C. ves.), Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Moser (a. d.) At San Francisco.

ALERT, 4 Guns, Comdr. F. Hanford (p. a.) Address all mail care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. At Mare Island, Oct. 12.

ALLIANCE, 7 Guns, Comdr. H. N. Manney. (Training-ship.) Sailed from Funchal, Madeira, for St. Kitts, Oct. 1. Due at St. Kitts Oct. 23, leave Nov. 24; arrive Newport News, Dec. 10. Address to Nov. 15, U. S. S. Alliance, St. Kitts, West Indies, via New York, per Quebec S. S. Co., steamers; from Nov. 15, U. S. S. Alliance, Newport News, Va.

AMPHITRITE, 6 Guns, Capt. W. C. Wise (n. a. s.) At New York Navy Yard.

BENNINGTON, 6 Guns, Comdr. G. W. Pigman (p. a.) At Port Angeles, Wash., Oct. 13.

BANCROFT, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. Chas. Belknap, (e. a.) Arrived at Smyrna, Oct. 15. Address care B. F. Stevens 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

BOSTON, 8 Guns, Capt. Frank Wildes (a. s.) At Chefoo, China.

CASTINE, 8 Guns, Comdr. Thomas Perry (a. s. a.) Sailed Oct. 10 from Montevideo to Norfolk, Va., bringing back time-expired men. Address Norfolk, Va.

CINCINNATI, 11 Guns, Capt. M. L. Johnson (e. a.) Arrived at Smyrna Oct. 13, to relieve the Marblehead.

COLUMBIA, 11 Guns, Capt. J. H. Sands (n. a. s.) At New York, from Newport News, Va. Picked up and towed in a stray lightship.

CONSTELLATION, Comdr. F. W. Dickens (Training-ship.) Newport, R. I.

CUSHING (Torpedo boat), Lieut. Roy C. Smith (a. d.) Address, Newport, R. I.

DETROIT, 10 Guns, Comdr. Geo. C. Reiter (a. s.) At Shanghai, China.

DOLPHIN (Desp. boat) (a. d.), Lieut. Comdr. R. Clever. At New York, Oct. 10.

ENTERPRISE, 6 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. Jos. G. Eaton. (Training-ship.) At Boston, Mass.

ESSEX, 6 Guns, Comdr. E. T. Strong (Training-ship.) At New York Navy Yard for repairs.

FERN (Desp. boat), Lieut. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield (n. a. s.) At New York.

FRANKLIN, 30 Guns, Capt. Silas W. Terry (Receiving-ship.) At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE (Receiving-ship), Capt. Louis Kempff. At Mare Island, Cal.

INDIANA, 16 Guns, Capt. Robley D. Evans (n. a. s.) Arrived at New York from Newport News, Va., Oct. 14, to coal.

KATAHDIN, Ram, Comdr. R. P. Leary (n. a. s.) At Navy Yard, N. Y.

LANCASTER, 12 Guns, Capt. Yates Stirling (a. s. a.) (Flagship.) At Montevideo. Address, care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England.

MACHIAS, 8 Guns, Comdr. M. R. S. Mackenzie (a. s.) At Chemulpo, Korea.

MAINE, 10 Guns, Capt. A. S. Crowninshield (n. a. s.) Arrived at New York Oct. 14, from Newport News, Va.

MARBLEHEAD, 10 Guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell (e. a.) At Smyrna, Oct. 10.

MARION, 8 Guns, Comdr. J. G. Green (p. a.) Sailed from Iquique to Arica, Chile, Oct. 13. Address mail, care of U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

MASSACHUSETTS, 16 Guns, Capt. Frederick Rogers. (n. a. s.) Arrived at New York Oct. 14, from Newport News, Va.

MICHIGAN, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. E. H. C. Leutze. Sailed from Detroit for Put-in-Bay Oct. 14.

MINNEAPOLIS, 11 Guns, Capt. G. H. Wadleigh (e. a.) (Flagship.) At Smyrna.

MONADNOCK, 6 Guns (Monitor), Capt. G. W. Sumner (p. a.) At Mare Island, Oct. 12.

MONOCACY, 6 Guns, Comdr. O. W. Farenholt (a. s.) At Tien-Tsin, China.

MONTEREY, 4 Guns, Capt. C. E. Clark (p. a.) At Mare Island, Cal., for repair.

MONTGOMERY, 10 Guns, Comdr. R. B. Bradford (n. a. s.) Arrived at New York from Newport News, Va., Oct. 14.

NEWARK, 18 Guns, Capt. N. H. Farquhar (n. a. s.) At Beaufort, Oct. 13. To leave soon for Norfolk, for repairs.

NEW YORK, 18 Guns, Capt. W. S. Schley (n. a. s.) (Flagship.) At Tompkinsville, Oct. 14. Address there.

OLYMPIA, 14 Guns, Capt. J. J. Read (a. s.) (Flagship.) Sailed from Kobe to Chefoo, Oct. 15.

OREGON, 16 Guns, Capt. H. L. Howison (p. a.) At San Francisco, Cal., to leave soon on a sea cruise.

PHILADELPHIA, 12 Guns, Capt. C. S. Cotton (p. a.) (Flagship.) At Victoria, Oct. 10, enroute to San Francisco. Address, care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

PINTA, 4 Howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. F. M. Symonds (s. d.) At Sitka, Alaska, where mail should be addressed.

RALEIGH, 11 Guns, Capt. Merrill Miller (n. a. s.) Sailed Oct. 12 from Hampton Roads to Southport, N. C. to relieve Newark. Was presented with silver service by citizens of Raleigh on Oct. 14.

RICHMOND, (Receiving-ship), Capt. C. M. Chester. At League Island, Pa.

ST. MARY'S, 8 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. L. Field. (Public Marine School.) New York. Address, care of Board of Education, New York City.

SAN FRANCISCO, 12 Guns, Capt. E. M. Shepard (e. a.) At Smyrna.

SARATOGA, Comdr. C. T. Hutchins (Penn school-ship.) On her summer cruise, en route home, is due at Delaware Breakwater Oct. 25.

STILETTO, torpedo boat, Lieut. H. Hutchins, Newport, R. I.

TERROR, Monitor, Capt. P. F. Harrington (n. a. s.) At New York Navy Yard.

TEXAS, 8 Guns, Capt. Henry Glass (n. a. s.) At New York, Oct. 14, from Newport News, Va.

THETIS, 2 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. U. Sebree (a. d.) At San Diego, Cal., to make survey of Pacific coast of Mexico. Address, care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

VERMONT, 1 Gun, Capt. Silas Casey (Receiving-ship.) At New York Navy Yard.

WABASH, 20 Guns, Capt. A. Kauts (Receiving-ship.) At Boston, Mass.

YORKTOWN, 6 Guns, Comdr. Chas. H. Stockton (a. s.) Sailed from Nagasaki for Chefoo, Oct. 15.

YANTIC, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. F. P. Gilmore (a. s. a.) At Montevideo, Uruguay.

NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

The North Atlantic Squadron sailed from Hampton Roads Oct. 12 for evolutions at sea, intended to consume a week or more, but the severity of the weather advised a curtailment of the cruise, and the fleet put into Tompkinsville on Wednesday. No orders have yet been issued for the further movements of the squadron, but most of the ships will shortly go to the navy yards at Brooklyn and Norfolk for a general overhauling. The evolutions just concluded are a part of the programme conceived by Adm. Bunce last winter, and follow the general scheme of foreign naval tactics for one fleet. They are the most ambitious ever attempted by the American Navy, which has never before had a fleet of such size and equipment as to attempt such maneuvers. The ships have been at sea almost continuously since the early spring, and have probably done as much cruising in that time as most ocean liners.

While the ships are severally to be sent to the yards for repairs, none of them are to be retired, and others

are to be added to the fleet as fast as they are ready for service. The department is pressing the work of construction on new vessels, and it is the intention of the officials to have an immense squadron attached to the home station by the first of the year.

The Puritan will be the first of the new ships to join the squadron, going into commission Nov. 1, with Capt. Chester or Capt. Hoff in command. The Puritan is considered the best fighting ship of the monitor type in the Navy. The Castine is now on her way north from the South Atlantic station, having sailed from Montevideo on the 10th, bringing home time-expired men. She will join the station temporarily, but will return early in the new year with a draft of men for the South Atlantic fleet. The Marblehead will also shortly join the squadron.

The Brooklyn is to go into commission Dec. 1, with Capt. Francis Cook in command. Early in 1897 the three gunboats in process of construction at Newport News will be finished and ready for service, and at first will be assigned for duty under Adm. Bunce, later going probably to the Chinese station.

Unless active developments should arise in the Cuban situation the great squadron will probably maintain a dignified inactivity at the home station. By Jan. 1 about fifteen vessels will rendezvous at Hampton Roads. During the winter there will be regular shore drills, weekly target practice at sea, and occasional drills outside the capes for the whole fleet, when the weather is fair, and a visit to New York will be made now and then to allow the men shore leave.

Referring to the recent cruise of the squadron under Adm. Bunce, from Newport News, Va., to New York, in which some heavy weather was experienced, a correspondent of the New York "Sun" says: "The Montgomery made the best weather of it. The Indiana made the worst, rolling thirty-six degrees. When about forty miles east of Cape Henry, between 11 and 12 o'clock on Oct. 20, the Ardois signals flashed out over the waves from the Indiana. They said that the forward turrets of the Indiana had swung loose from their locking devices, and were beyond control. That meant that the forward turret, containing two 13-inch guns, and the two turrets, each containing two 8-inch guns, had broken loose from their locking devices and were revolving in a semi-circle as the ship rolled. Of course, as the great guns rolled from one side of the ship to the other with the motion of the vessel, they made it all the more difficult for the Indiana to right herself, often going down into a trough of the sea. Adm. Bunce immediately signalled back to the Indiana to put her head to the sea and lash the guns with all possible speed. The ship was immediately headed up, and after a little the 8-inch guns were made fast. Every attempt to lash the 13-inch guns failed. Every rope that was thrown about them and made fast was snapped as if it had been thread. All night the sailors worked trying to make fast the big guns. Finally, just before daybreak, a six-inch hawser was passed around the guns and made fast to the ship's

THE DENVER GAMES.

The Denver papers all speak very highly of the recent Military Tournament and Athletic Competition of soldiers of the Regular Army, arranged under the direction of Gen. Frank Wheaton, Commanding the Department of the Colorado. The official programme is a very handsome one. The officers in charge were: Capt. E. M. Hardin, 7th Inf.; Capt. C. B. Hoppin, 2d Cav.; Lieut. G. T. Langhorne, 3d Cav.; A. D. C. The officers of the games were: Referees, Capt. William J. Wakeman, Asst. Surg.; four mounted events, Lieut. Langhorne. Judges at finish, Lieut. G. W. McIver, 7th Inf.; Lieut. P. D. Lockridge, 2d Cav.; Lieut. William F. Lewis, Asst. Surg.; Lieut. N. K. Averill, 7th Cav.; Lieut. Guy G. Palmer, 16th Inf., and Lieut. G. B. Pritchard, 9th Cav. Field judges, Lieut. Roger B. Bryan, 2d Cav.; Lieut. William G. Sills, 2d Cav., and Lieut. Thomas A. Pearce, 7th Inf. Inspectors, Lieut. Sedgwick Rice, 7th Cav., and Lieut. John B. Bennett, 7th Inf. Time keepers, Lieut. Albert Laws, 24th Inf.; Lieut. Oliver Edwards, 11th Inf., and Lieut. George H. Jamerson, 7th Inf. Judge of walking, Capt. William J. Wakeman, Asst. Surg. Announcer, Lieut. C. B. Baker, 7th Inf. Starter, Mr. John W. Ernest, Denver Athletic Club. Clerk of the course, Lieut. Otho Rosenbaum, 7th Inf. Scorer, Lieut. William M. Wallace, 7th Inf. Marshal, Capt. Curtis B. Hoppin, 2d Cav.

Asst. Surg. W. F. Lewis was in charge of the team from Fort Apache; Lieut. A. Laws, 24th Inf., from Fort Bayard; Lieut. G. G. Palmer, 16th Inf., from Fort Douglas; Lieut. G. B. Pritchard, 9th Cav., from Fort Du Chesne; Lieut. N. K. Averill, 7th Cav., from Fort Grant; Asst. Surg. W. J. Wakeman, from Fort Huachuca; Lieut. G. W. McIver, 7th Inf., from Fort Logan; Lieut. O. Edwards, 11th Inf., from Whipple Barracks, and Lieut. R. B. Bryan, 2d Cav., from Fort Wingate. There were 48 competitors, representing the 1st, 2d, 7th, and 9th Cav., 7th, 11th, 16th, and 24th Inf. The representatives of the negro regiments did especially well. The "Rocky Mountain News" says: "The games were by far the best ever presented in Denver, besides being of a nature secured for this city only after hard work on the part of the officers stationed at headquarters. The scene was a decidedly exhilarating one to the spectators, as before them, across the old baseball field were pitched the white tents of the soldiers, located in streets, and decorated with the stars and stripes, and various company flags, which greatly improved the appearance of the encampment. In the grandstand were to be seen many of the fashionable belles of the city, escorted by tall, broad-shouldered officers, glorious in shoulder straps and striped pantaloons, who with easy grace and much patience, described to their fair companions the mysteries of the sports that were taking place before them. There was not an uninteresting number on the programme and the audience, men and women alike, hung with breathless interest on every move of the contestants, and loudly applauded the winners. The famous 7th Infantry band was in constant attendance. Many complimentary remarks were called forth by the programme, which was certainly a splendid piece of the typographical art."

Gold and silver medals were given to the winners of the first and second places respectively in each individual event, the Department Commander, Gen. Wheaton, presenting a gold medal to the winner of the greatest number of points in the games. Blacksmith Ross, 9th Cav., trophies were presented to the teams winning the greatest number of points in the standard events and in the special cavalry and infantry events, and prizes to the winners in team events. The medals were attached to the coats of the winners by Miss Octavia Wheaton and Miss Merriam, and Gen. Wheaton congratulated each man as he received his decoration.

A dispatch from Ferrol says that a mutiny has occurred on board the Spanish warship Alfonso XIII. at that port. Forty gunners rebelled and attempted to seize the boats and go ashore. A fight between the mutineers and the marines and others on board the ship ensued, with the result that the revolt was suppressed and the mutineers put in irons.

AZTEC CLUB.

This organization, which dates back to Oct. 13, 1847, when it was first opened in the City of Mexico, as a resort, for officers, both of the Regular and Volunteer forces of the Army in Mexico, held its annual meeting on Oct. 13, in New York City. The business meeting was at Sherry's, in the afternoon, and followed in the evening by a banquet at the same place. Col. Delancey Floyd-Jones, U. S. A., president, presided, and Mr. Macrae Sykes acted as secretary. The other members present were: Gen. F. J. Porter, U. S. A.; Gen. D. M. Frost, Gen. M. C. Butler, late U. S. Senator; Gen. Francis E. Pinton, Co. John Campbell, U. S. A. Loyal Farragut, Wm. Trumbull, Charles Biddle, Edward H. Floyd-Jones, Robert H. E. Porter, Dr. John W. Brannan and Vice-Treasurer Herman K. Vief. Strenuous efforts were made to secure an original member of this club for its president during its semi-centennial year, 1897, but of the fifteen now living—the original membership was one hundred and sixty—not one felt able to leave their homes. It, therefore, fell back upon other veterans of the Mexican war, and named Gen. Simon B. Buckner, for president, and Col. Pomenus T. Tunley as vice-president. A number of new members were elected, and after transacting the usual routine business the meeting adjourned to assemble again at 8 P. M., before the banquet board. About the same members were present in the evening, and the dinner proved a big social affair; not a little time was occupied in discussing the subject nearest the heart of most good citizens whether Bryan would be able to compel the Government to pay its old and tried servants in 53-cent dollars. A more agreeable topic was the proposition of Gen. Butler, that the Aztec Club make a special excursion to the City of Mexico and visit the scenes of its former successes. This met with decided favor, and it is not improbable that when the snow begins to fly and the thoughts of many turn to milder climes, that this proposition will be carried into effect. The diners dispersed about 12 o'clock, midnight, hoping that all present and many more would answer to the roll call Oct. 13, 1897.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.

The Chief Signal Officer of the Army, Gen. A. W. Greeley, in his annual report, states that the officer in charge of the 280 miles of military telegraph lines, Capt. Robert Craig has kept them in excellent order during the year, with the help of the officers in charge of the several military departments, Capt. Richard E. Thompson, Capt. Wm. A. Glassford, 1st Lieut. Frank Greene and 1st Lieut. Samuel Reber. Iron poles have replaced wooden ones on most of the lines. The tariff value of messages handled is estimated at \$15,000. Telegraphic or telephonic connection with the commercial lines should be made from Forts Warren, Alcatraz Island, and Daniels Island. The Wilcox-Holbrook line is almost indispensable to the commercial interests of Central Arizona. The same may be said of the Fort Brown-Fort McIntosh line on the Rio Grande, it being the only means for immediate communication with the outside world for a distance of 200 miles along the Mexican frontier. They are thus indispensable for economical and efficient military operations in connection with Indian outbreaks and border troubles. The military telegraphic lines connecting Fort Du Chesne, Utah, and the San Carlos Indian reservations with the commercial systems are absolutely necessary for the proper control of the semi-hostile Indians of these agencies.

Interruption to telegraph communication has been very infrequent and chiefly due to the frontier diversion of shooting at insulators. The use of the bicycle has enabled repairs to be promptly made. Experiments thus far indicate that a bicycle weighing from 25 to 30 pounds, with pneumatic tires, will do the best work. The principal military lines are now equipped for about every 10 miles with testing boxes. On the Rio Grande, owing to the fact that the inhabitants were constantly tampering with the old style box, it was found necessary to substitute cast-iron, bullet-proof boxes, which has in a measure remedied this trouble.

Of the \$2,245.88 collected for commercial telegrams, not a dollar has been lost. The honesty and fidelity of the Sergeants who have been charged with these onerous and trying responsibilities testify to the high moral standing of the enlisted men of the Signal Corps. The great demand for signal sergeants, however, and the limited number available, makes it necessary to employ civilian operators at a number of points.

The system of field or flying telegraphy, initiated by the United States during the war for the Union, has kept pace in its development with the astonishing advances of electrical science. Other nations have gradually adopted American methods. The Japanese army carried its flying telegraph line into Seoul the day after its capture. The late Italian campaign at Massowa, the British Ashanti expedition, and the present advance on Dongola alike exemplify the indispensability of such military lines. Continued experiments in field telephony and telegraphy have been continued by Capt. Allen and Lieuts. Maxfield, Greene, and Reber, of this Corps, who have been separately authorized to remodel for use in their respective military departments a flying telegraph train.

The most notable advance is in the development of the combined telegraph and telephone apparatus devised by Capt. James Allen, Signal Corps. These instruments are distinctly superior to any previously constructed and admirably answer all requirements. An operator may now easily carry in his hand a combination telegraph and telephone office, and while one soldier is engaged in telegraphing a message in Morse character, another may, over the same wire, talk telephonically with another station, the distant receiving operators hearing only their own messages. Lieut. Greene reports that with this system the instruments have worked uninterruptedly over the disabled cable, and that their efficiency has been fully determined.

Every military post asking therefor has been furnished with telephones and wire for establishing electrical intercommunication on target ranges, thus facilitating practice and securing the safety of markers. In intervals of target practice, the military administration of many posts have been greatly facilitated by the use of Signal Corps telephones. The most important artillery ranges are equipped with the sling psychrometer, an automatic anemometer register, and either a compensated aneroid or a standard mercurial barometer.

The reports of the past year emphasize the fact that facilities and incentives necessary for the development of skilled signalists in the line of the Army are wanting, and, in connection with the adoption of the joint

code for the Army and Navy, it is deemed of vital importance that there should be a radical departure from methods now in vogue. Unquestionably a fair degree of efficiency in the simplest methods of the Signal Corps is obtained in the line of the Army by a few zealous officers and men, but such efficiency is obtained by drills and labor foreign and additional to their ordinary duties—an evidence not needed to prove the devotion to duty of the American Army. At Fort Meade, S. D., the entire garrison, commanded by Col. C. H. Carlton, has been practicing an hour a day for one month under the personal supervision of Maj. A. B. Wells, 8th Cav., who in his final report says: "I have never seen more interest taken in signaling than this season, yet I am of the opinion that it is doubtful if that degree of proficiency can be attained as is required by existing orders, G. O. No. 4, c. s."

It is recommended that the Lieutenant Colonel provided for on the retirement of the present Chief Signal Officer, be appointed at once. Pending such legislation, the revocation is urgently recommended of paragraph 1,544, Army Regulations, which imposes annually on 380 officers and 1,520 enlisted men of the line two months of signal practice, and that in lieu thereof there be detailed for signal duty one of the skeleton companies of infantry in each department, said company to consist of not exceeding two enlisted men in the line for each military post in the department. The adoption of a joint Army and Navy code, it may be added, renders it necessary for the line of the Army to begin instruction absolutely anew.

Very commendable work with the heliograph was accomplished during the year. The longest run in this practice was 60 miles. A nine-mile range was worked by moonlight, and the signal officer at Fort Reno, Lieut. R. S. Offley, 10th Inf., believes signals could have been thus read with glasses at a distance of 25 or 30 miles.

The United States, the first nation to use balloons in war, as it was the first to use the electric telegraph and signal paraphernalia on the field of battle, has been outstripped as these ideas have been adopted and improved by all other important military powers.

Military dirigible balloons do not find favor with Gen. Greeley, but he is arranging to place in an efficient condition a model captive balloon section suitable as part of a field train. This work has progressed at Fort Logan, Colo. under the supervision of Capt. W. A. Glassford, Signal Corps, who has now at that post a silk balloon of 14,000 cubic feet capacity nearly complete, with equipments. Ten thousand dollars is asked for experiments with balloons; \$20,000 is asked to establish electric communication with the ports in San Francisco Harbor, and with Forts Warren, Wadsworth, Schuyler, Hancock and Slocum.

Tests of the new signal lantern are in progress, and as soon as a satisfactory model is constructed the Army will be supplied with this improved means of night signaling. A system of whistle signals has been submitted by a member of the Signal Corps, and a system of bugle signals by Col. A. S. Burt, 25th Inf. They are at present under consideration.

An increased interest in signaling by the National Guard is reported.

THE QUESTION OF GOLD AND SILVER

Mr. Henry W. Cherouny, president of the Cherouny Printing Co., is the gentleman to whose good taste, mechanical experience and business ability the readers of the "Army and Navy Journal" are indebted for its weekly appearance in its present typographical form. Mr. Cherouny is not only a skilled printer; he is also a student of economics, as well as of other subjects, a sound and philosophical thinker, and an able debater. His talents as a speaker are being devoted during the present political canvass to the exposition of the principles of sound money. One of his speeches, recently delivered at Wheeling, W. Va., seems to us to present the case so clearly from the point of view of those opposed to the unlimited coinage of silver that we reprint a portion of it here. The historical statement is interesting and valuable, and the question is one that concerns every American, without regard to party differences. Indeed, the question of gold or silver, or gold and silver, is of such importance to all commercial and business interests that it is much to be regretted that it could not have been discussed on purely economic grounds, and that the arguments on one side or the other could not have been presented to minds less heated by political controversy. The question whether the dollar he receives for his wage will buy more or less is one that concerns every one who is in the receipt of payment for services rendered. It is, therefore, of interest to every one of our readers, whether he carries a musket or wears a sword, whether he walks the quarterdeck or roasts in the fire room:

SPEECH BY HENRY W. CHEROUNY.

Delivered at Wheeling, W. Va., Aug. 26, 1896.

In times gone by there was in all of our political campaigns something refreshing and consoling, even when the bitterness of party spirit seemed most distressing. The leaders, without exception, appealed to the common sense of the people—a factor always conducive to the common welfare. It is different this year. A great party stirs up the sordid interests of human nature and proposes to elect a President who proclaims that he will, for the benefit of the poor, attack institutions on which depend the life of our nation—the Supreme Court, the standard of value and the tariff.

For this reason it is the sacred duty of every one who can think and speak to argue down error and to remind the rich and poor that in our country people and government are identical, and that, therefore, debasement of our currency is equal to debasement of our nation.

In this sense I desire to speak, and as I have no partisan rhetoric to declaim, but serious truths to tell you, I invite your close attention. But, gentlemen, do not imagine that I mean to weary you with financial dissertations. While everybody, and especially those who are least economical, dilate on economic subjects, let us consider the real intent of the silver kings, and the methods by which they would supply the people with their surplus of silver.

Like all demagogues, the would-be debasers of our coin have thrown out an ambiguous watchword. "Free coinage of silver at 16 to 1" is to awaken the hope that through free silver it would be easier than before for every one to acquire money. The people like whatever is free. And, really, there are many good folks who look upon "free silver" as they do upon "free lunch." I have spoken to quite rational persons who think that, some fine morning, after the passage of the free coinage act, every inhabitant of our country will find sixteen new silver dollars on his blanket.

But, in truth, it is not intended in any way to facilitate the acquisition of money. The silverites want nothing but a government which will change their silver bars, free of charge, into debased dollars. He who does not possess silver ore must then, as before, work for his dollars. Proper care will also be taken that the poor shall not enjoy any of the reputed blessings of free coinage. Provision will be

made as by the Bland bill that a man must have a goodly quantity of silver (I believe it was \$50 worth) if he wants the mints to take it for coinage. If, therefore, there be a poor devil with a dozen silver spoons, or an inherited tea service, who thinks of taking it to Uncle Sam, instead of Uncle Simpson, to have it cashed, he will find himself mistaken.

The object in view is nothing less than a stupendous speculation of the silver-mine owners. There are about twenty-two different firms, representing in all about \$50 millions of dollars. There are the families of Hearst and Fair, with about 125 millions; Mackay and Storm, with eighty millions. There is Senator Jones, with twenty-five millions and Senator Teller, with two millions. These firms earn now about twenty-six millions per year. Should free coinage become a fact, they would have from sixty to 100 millions per year.

Everything else remains as it was before. The laborer must toil as hitherto. The small business man must, as before, eke out a living in spite of all competition. The blessing remains with those who own the silver ore.

Indirectly, though by a roundabout way, the business world is to profit something by the operation. Perhaps each of the silver firms, when properly crammed, will sweat out some of its fat and thus grease the wheels of trade, in order to prove that the debasement of money—that is, the debasement of the blood of the social body—will be wholesome for our people, a new principle of political economy has been invented: The worse the money, the higher the prices the greater the prosperity!

As if by magic, the 16 to 1 dollar is to raise the whole business life from the deepest distress to the greenest prosperity. But, neither the principle, nor its argument can be understood. Therefore its apostles appeal to that kind of faith in better times, which illuminates the human heart, while its light, the intellect, dies away.

All arguments of the silverites rest on the belief that money had but imaginary value and that the government could, at its pleasure, create money value from nothing.

This popular belief is supported by the fact that real coin can be represented by mere tokens, and that there really are paper symbols in circulation in place of gold (greenbacks), as well as silver dollars of inferior intrinsic value, as change instead of the inconveniently small dollar gold pieces.

I shall not dilate on the history of the credit money of the United States. Be it merely stated that they have full value because they represent quantities of gold actually in existence, or to come into existence, like the money on our securities, bonds and greenbacks, is drawn into the political arena merely to confuse the minds of the people. We have at present nothing to do with symbols of money, but with real coin. The main question, therefore, is, Can the fiat of a government determine the value of coin, or cause it to fluctuate, at will?

THE ARGUMENT FROM HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY.

In olden times when princes were considered super-human beings, then the people believed that their monarchs determined the value of money. And how ruthlessly did the princes of the Middle Ages take advantage of this delusion of their subjects by debasing the currency.

In order to show that the stratagem of the silverites is not a new American, but a very old invention of unscrupulous rulers, hear what Thorold Rogers says in his History of English Labor.

"Henry VIII. inflicted two wrongs on his people, the mischief of which was incalculable, the effects of which lasted for centuries. They were the debasement of the currency and the confiscation of the guild-property. The issue of base money is rapidly and irremediably mischievous. It affects all except those who are quick at measuring the extent of the fraud, and by turning the base coin into an article of traffic, can trade on the knowledge they possess. To the poor, and indeed, to all who live by wages and fixed salaries, it is speedily ruinous."—Pages 341–345.

What the Germans thought about the debasers of money, is finely expressed in a book printed in 1624: "You are incapable of any honor. As thieves, murderers and counterfeiters, you belong to the gallows, on the wheel, and on the pyre. All thieves hanged during a hundred years, have not stolen as much as the debasers of money." And the Rev. Dr. Godelius, in the same year, calls them, "Hell-striking usurers," "vicious scoundrels," and many other untranslatable names!

Especially interesting is a book entitled "Oddities of the Currency." As such are mentioned, that nowadays honest people become dishonest through action of the government; that one who has loaned a thousand and gets ten thousand as a return, is still poorer than he was before; that the poor people grow poorer the more money they get, etc. This book was written in the year 1622—as it seems to me, for the benefit of Americans in-de-siccle, 1900.

We Americans laugh at the antiquated notions on the powers of kings and princes. But still, it seems as if many citizens cling to the superstition that our popular government could, without danger, double the value of silver coin, or issue fiat money. The old adage says: "People's voice, God's voice!" But Democratic majorities are no the people; and their legislation can, no more than the dictum of emperors, make 100 cents from 53. A modern popular government, coining money of inferior value perpetrates the crime of the counterfeit, which is punishable according to ancient and modern law.

Whether a few criminals coin bad money in the secrecy of night, or whether elected officials do the same thing in broad daylight, it is the very same thing. If one circulates money of inferior value with or without the sanction of government, that amounts in its consequences to exactly the same thing. Both undermine good faith in business intercourse, and are for this reason equally culpable. Indeed, legally sanctioned, governmental, counterfeiting is far more dangerous to society than criminal counterfeiting. For, against the latter one can protect himself, but not against the former. The latter, without blushing, that it should be forbidden to protect one's self by contract against bad dollars!

THEORY OF VALUE.

Coins are more than mere tokens to figure with. Their innate value does not come from kings or money princes, but from the people engaged in systematic and serious labor. Money value comes from the very same labor which modifies not only gold, but all the gifts of nature to suit human requirements. Whatsoever the thinker creates when, in his quiet study, he solves problems, binding and loosening natural forces to serve man; what the workmen create when they toil deep under the ground, or on the fields, or in the workshop, these things are the real values.

Why? Because labor puts something of the spiritual being of man into dead matter. The ideas and vital powers of the laborer materialize, not only in the great works that are the pride of our civilization, but even in the simplest goods, such as boots or pins.

Human spiritual and physical energy are the substance which give all things value in use and in exchange as well. Therefore, we measure the value of all things according to the quality and quantity of labor contained in them. Every business man bases his operations on estimates, and bills according to the amount of labor consumed, or likely to be consumed. Everything of value is, as a celebrated economist expresses it, "congealed time of labor, or incarnated human skill."

We exchange all values for money. When money is to be an equivalent for all values, it must possess the same basis as all other values, namely, that value which is imparted by labor.

In olden times animals, furs, or rare muscles were used as money. Then copper, silver and other metals were tried as a standard of value by society. Finally, gold alone became the standard of value, and generally acceptable as exchange. Not from any particular predilection, but simply because it best suited the purposes of society.

Gold is not by nature money, but a commodity; and the production of every ounce requires a good deal of labor. Like all other commodities, gold is an incarnation of human labor. For this reason only is gold a true equivalent of all other commodities. The amount of labor expended in making, say, a coat, is the equivalent of the quantity of gold named as its price.

What the Republicans call "honest money" means a dollar which represents as much labor as a dollar's worth of wheat, leather or pins. "Thou shalt pay out such money as you want others to pay you with!" so says St. Thomas Aquinas.—De reg. II., 13. The free-coinage dollar is dishonest, because it represents a value which it does not contain. It is represented as 100 and is but 53! Just like watered stock!

Hence, it is the human mind and not government that estimates and fixes all values; hence, also, the value of gold and silver. As we express our thoughts by words, so we do make known our opinions on the value of all things, by naming a price. The pity only is that we do not often get the price which we think our things are worth.

The price of commodities is their market value expressed in gold. A price list of groceries makes us acquainted with the gold value of the various necessities of life.

The price of gold, again, is expressed by commodities. Read the price column of a price current and then that of the commodities, and you will know the value of the money expressed, so and so much wheat, bread, clothing and other commodities.

The value of commodities, that is, the labor which they represent, can also be denominated by other metals. We can, for instance, figure all prices in weights of iron, copper or platinum, as well as in the weights of silver or gold.

We can even use several metals, as gold and silver, to express the price of commodities. But then there must be a gold price and a silver price, as there is in commerce a credit price and a cash price for commodities. A bushel of wheat might cost one gold dollar, but two silver dollars; a coat ten gold, but twenty silver dollars. In that case silver money would also be a just equivalent for goods, for any one can ascertain at the mines that the real innate labor value of silver as compared with gold is about 30 to 1, and not 16 to 1.

If silver mine owners were just, they would propose to make the silver dollars about twice as large as they are now.

As the ruler of Prussia in 1670 threatened to fine every person refusing to accept his new silver dollars, so it is threatened that Congress will be called in extra session in order to compel creditors to take 53 for 100 cents. Why is it not also proposed to extend this same law to reach the merchants when his depreciated dollars are offered to them for goods?

The command to the creditors: Thou shalt lose half of thy just claims! should be followed by another order addressed to the merchants: Thou shalt sell for half prices! This would be consistency and justice—not American but Turkish justice—which does not hesitate even to apply the whip in order to insure obedience.

So the farmer, as a debtor, can use the silver dollar as he would one of gold worth 100 cents; but the same farmer as a seller of wheat may consider it as a dollar worth 53 cents, and double his prices.

The retailer as a debtor can say to his wholesaler: You will take the silver dollar for 100 cents; but he may smilingly tell the wife of a laborer buying groceries: This dollar is only 53 cents; I must have two of these for one dollar's worth of goods.

And this double-faced dollar, with the imprint of rascality wherever it goes, is called the dollar of our fathers. Forsooth!

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Being convinced that no additional value can be given to silver by free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1, the question might be asked: Whence the unjust gain of the silver industry, when the silver value remains untouched in spite of the government stamp of "51."

The answer is: Free coinage is a trick of the silver-mine owners to fish several hundreds of millions of good dollars out of the circulation, and, in exchange, to throw into it a somewhat larger quantity of their light dollars. In order to understand how this trick is to be accomplished, let us view for a moment the circulation of money under the influx of the stream of white metal.

The silver-mine owners will not have their ore transformed into dollars in order to store them in vaults as the government did when it coined too much. For that they might as well have left the ore in the ground.

Neither will they exchange their silver dollars for silver dollars. This would be as absurd as if a farmer would exchange his wheat for some one else's wheat. No; the silver kings want good money or good money's value for their cheap dollars. They will have to sell them, and, in order to find buyers, they will, perhaps, offer their commodity money at a wholesale price of, say, 75 cents per dollar. Then debtors will come by hosts, to buy billions of dollars where-with to cancel their debts.

Of course, bad debtors do not enter into this consideration. They do not pay at all. Only solvent people are meant, those who can give ample security for borrowed capital.

Concerning the securities, the silver kings know full well that they will be repaid in gold, for the silver standard cannot possibly last longer than one Presidential term, if even that.

Thus, not the slightest advantage will accrue to the people from this operation; it will amount to nothing but a dislocation of the debts to the detriment of the creditors.

The silver dollars will flow into circulation; but, into the safes of the mine owners will flow our gold coins and mortgages payable in gold.

The savings banks belong to the class of debtors. Each one of them owes hundreds and thousands of gold dollars to millions of laborers and servants. I am loath even to think of the possibility that these stewards of the small possessions of the thrifty poor might be forced to become fraudulent; but I fear the pressure of circumstances would compel them to surrender their securities for silver ore. Most of the savings banks hold United States obligations. The silver kings will take them when the banks, driven to extremes, are compelled to return the savings of panic-stricken depositors.

And want of work, hunger and misery will compel the laborers to take any kind of money, be it ever so bad, instead of their good savings.

Banks of deposit are debtors to business men. Life and fire insurance companies, building associations and so forth are all debtors to the people. The greatest debtor of all is the government, which owes billions not only to Americans, but also to Europeans.

That our free government and all these institutions of trust could, by politics, be driven to dishonesty—this alone is sufficient to drive true patriots to despair. I fear the demand for silver dollars for the purpose of canceling gold debts will be so enormously great, that our mints will be unable to meet it. Europe and Asia will send their silver bullion to America. Other nations will enjoy the opportunity to help in defrauding the American people. Every silver mine will be worked to its utmost extent; new ones will be opened; those abandoned long ago will again be worked; indeed, coinage will not be able to keep pace with the demand for 16 to 1 dollars.

Gentlemen, I have heard sometimes that this silver swindle could be tried experimentally without particular damage. If it should prove unsuccessful, it would once for all dispose of this illusion. But, gentlemen, do not speak so thoughtlessly like those who think that religion and morality are one thing and business and politics another. A certain something will be destroyed, which can never be restored. This is the belief in human honesty and justice.

After the great breach of faith proposed by the silverites, we could not love and cherish our institutions as before. Our better self would despise the country which dishonored itself. We might rather lose our liberties than bear the ignominy of dishonesty.

Our civilization would be like that of the savages; citizens would sneak along on hidden and entangled paths, always in the dreaded fear of some rascal coming along to take what is his. For, alas! the government that should protect all against injustice has become a tool of injustice.

Fellow-citizens, it shall not and it must not go so far as that! Let us protect our credit—that is, our belief in business honesty. Protect the creditors, for they are those who credit, which means in plain English: The creditors are those who believe in the honesty of their poor, but diligent fellow-believers.

How often, when abroad, had I to hear that America was the land of bungling, and with what pride I told the people how great a credit is given and taken in our country; how far beyond the conception of Europeans, credit is extended

by the rich and well-to-do to the thrifty and industrious; how capital really longs for honest skill to work it and to extend its blessings to all new comers; yes, how strong the faith of Americans in business honesty; although the law protects the creditor far less than in the smallest European state.

And should this be changed? The question is not one of mere dislocation of the power of government; the matter in question is your business and mine, your law and mine, your savings and mine, and, what is more than all, your honor and mine. That we do not become under compulsion of government a people composed of deceived deceivers, of bitten biters—that, let me pray you, help us to prevent!

The greatest employer in the country is the government—of the nation, the States, counties, towns and villages. Next come the railways and telegraph lines, and then large and small industries. Finally, the churches and educational and charitable institutions, with hosts of salaried officials. According to statistics there do not err in assuming that all of these employers need about 6,000 millions per year for wages and salaries. They, of course, have enough of good money for the payment of salaries; but they will not use it for this purpose. They will buy as many silver dollars as they can get for their gold. The silver kings will also prefer the gold dollars to their silver dollars, and will sell them as quickly as they can. The debased money will then reach the laborer in return for his good work.

As the payment of wages is repeated every week, so it becomes the principal channel of the silver king to get rid of his "stock in trade," with the fraudulent government stamp. There is no other way for these depreciated dollars to enter into circulation. The employer can get them only by purchase. The mine owners certainly do not intend to give them away, or to exchange them for older silver dollars. This would be profitless. And the employers will not, when there are two kinds of money, give the best to their men, retaining the inferior for themselves. The gold will be converted into silver before it comes to the laborers.

The magic of 16 to 1 will make at least two silver dollars from one gold dollar, and the laborers will have to take them as full and good. This usury will extend like a cancerous affection, for every employer can make money by it, and the silver kings will have these counterfeit dollars made as long as there is gold or gold value in the country to exchange them for. The hocus-pocus does not cost them anything. Nature gives them silver as it gives us water, free of charge, but for the cost of taking it. And government gives, in the name of the poor, the license to the 16 to 1 swindle.

The character of the wages dollar ought not to be questioned. Its value should be like that of pure womanhood, beyond discussion or reproach.

Gentlemen, I have been apprentice, journeyman, foreman and master. I have not forgotten the kicks that were the boys' and journeyman's share in the Old World and in the New. But I do not come to you like a demagogue, saying, Hear me, for I am like you a laboring man, or as the saying goes, a friend of the cause of labor. I hate every politician introducing himself that way. They should be despised. For, besides God, you have no friend on earth but your own united strength.

The old German adage says: "To know a friend you must eat a bushel of salt with him." Why do you growl about the salt?

What made labor so great and important in our country? What made the German Empire great and feared in Europe? The iron necessity, even to sleep in arms, made valiant heroes of Germans. The eternal struggle for justice in industry made men of you. Self-reliance and fearlessness, you became citizens as liberty needs them; in lasting endeavor, artisans as our proud industry needs them. America is no place for the enervated souls of slaves.

THE LAW OF SUPPLY AND DEMAND.

What a strange natural law! Shall I, with a sarcastic smile, remind the laboring classes of how they were kept in superstitious awe before this fetish of the Manchester doctrine almost half a century, until they found out that employers can correct this natural law to their advantage by hiring cheap pauper labor in foreign countries and bring it here to increase our supply of labor? Shall I tell you how you yourselves about fifty years ago conceived the idea of forming trades' unions to straighten up the natural law of the supply of labor to suit yourselves?

Now watch the natural law which is to increase the value of silver. First, it is declared seriously the goldbugs had, in the crime of '73, evaded the natural law in regard to silver, and artificially screwed up the value of gold at the expense of silver.

In the same breath you are asked to place government in a position to evade the natural law in favor of silver, so that its gold value may artificially be enhanced. In one place the silver men say: "We recognize the law and build our argument on it!" A little later it is stated: The government can fix a price for gold and silver!

This is logic with a vengeance! Once it is the natural law, then a government law, and then again a manipulation of the goldbugs, which fixes values.

The goldbugs sinned in the crime of '73 by manipulating the natural law according to their choice. You are said to do a noble deed by getting around the natural law in favor of silver. O sancta simplicitas! Lord, let me never be confounded in my own people's judgment!

A natural law is God's own law. It is with eternal force. I don't believe in a natural law which can be evaded by human cunning. Neither do the silverites; if they did, they would not need the extra session of Congress to prevent creditors from collecting their claims in full. The natural law would adjust their relations satisfactorily.

The value of gold and silver comes from the time of labor which it takes to bring these commodities from the bowels of the earth into human use. As the price of wheat falls when in a fruitful season little labor produces great quantities, or as the price of a coat diminishes when, with the help of new machinery, the time of its production is reduced, so must the price of silver fall, when the same quantity of labor which formerly unearthed a hundred pounds brings forth 200 pounds. The ratio in value between gold and silver was at the beginning of the

16th century.....	about 1 to 10
17th ".....	" 1 to 12
18th ".....	" 1 to 15
19th ".....	" 1 to 16
And is now.....	" 1 to 32

This does not indicate that a conspiracy against silver has existed fully 300 years, but only that with the same expenditure of human labor we now produce three times the quantity of silver that was produced 300 years ago.

In the year 1878 Congress tried to augment the demand for silver by means of the Bland bill. But it was of no avail. Neither government's, nor nature's law set the value of gold or silver. On the contrary, the value of silver determines its demand. When silver ore is cheap its use is extended. Silver spoons were in former ages only articles of luxury on princely tables. They adorn now the average citizen's home and will soon glitter where the simple day laborer eats his meals.

WHAT WOULD FOLLOW FREE SILVER LEGISLATION.

Before a week is passed more than half of the money now in circulation will disappear. While the prices of all commodities will at once advance, laborers will be dismissed in masses throughout the country, because nobody will venture any business until the new silver coin actually comes into circulation.

Strikes to the knife will follow one another and be lost. For every vacancy thus created there will be a hundred applicants. Hunger would make scabs of us all.

This would be the dismal beginning of the silver era. The black cloud with the silver lining. From pale fear of the silver dollar panic will reign and human misery will be upon our people. Ardently longing for the promised flood of silver dollars, we shall starve to make the most of what little gold we may possess.

And, oh, how will the rich and well-to-do practice usury with the money which they had withdrawn from circulation! how it will increase while playing between silver-mine owners and business men! How the money brokerage business will prosper which the blind farmers thought to destroy by free coinage! The more fluctuating money values, the more scope for speculation, especially with the famine of money which is setting in at this very moment.

Thrown back fifty years, we shall have to begin anew. Our mortgages are in the names of the silver kings and usurers. We shall be bondsmen of those, who were able to hide their money and could wait for the silver stream to flow.

But we shall not despair. As hope blooms even on graves, so shall we hope on the wreck of our fortunes, that the dawn of prosperity will soon dispel the dismal night of self-imposed privation.

Has then this last hope a sure foundation? By way of wages and salaries there may gradually flow into circulation about one-third as many silver dollars as there were formerly gold dollars. But in order to be as well off as before we must have at least double the quantity. Through what channels will they come? Perhaps in view of the general distress the towns and States will begin public works in order to throw money among the people.

Let us assume the silver kings who will then be the rulers of the States and business were to throw twice as much money into circulation as we have now. Will this secure reliable prosperity? How could this be?

Like a drop of water on a hot stove would the first million of the new coin disappear. Then it would take long, long years for every household would be fitted up again as nice as now, and ere every business would again be in such a productive condition as at present. Thorold Rogers says that, in consequence of the debasement of money by Henry VIII., the prices of commodities were double as high as before fully sixty years, and that only after the lapse of about fifty years wages rose about 20 per cent.

When afterward more billions of silver dollars come into circulation, of course, for silver to the silver owners—then these new additions to our currency will indeed be nothing else than means to exchange and measure the good things of earth. An individual, of course, can buy everything in case his currency is increased, to keep step with his covetousness. And the silver-mine owners will, indeed, buy the whole earth if the government does as proposed, increase their wealth beyond measure without labor. But nations must obtain the amenities of life by arduous labor. Money is to the body politic, but a means of distributing that which it has produced. Increase of money does not increase commodities. Labor only and solely does so.

The silver dollar will not increase individual energy. The delight of creating something from nothing comes from inner motives that rest latent in the human soul. Silver coin gave neither to the Hindu Chinese nor Mexicans courage to develop their blessed countries and to increase their common wealth. True prosperity depends on the condition of popular civilization, and not on the quantity of silver coin in circulation.

The expression, "Business is good" means exactly the same as "circulation of commodities and money is good." Yes, rapidity of circulation is a token of healthy civilization and secures general prosperity. For, as often as a piece of money passes from hand to hand, just as often will there be an existing commodity taken out of circulation, or new one created and put into circulation.

But when money does not fly from hand to hand, then it will go out of circulation. It becomes fixed on unproductive capital. One puts it into a stocking, another in a bank and another in real estate. Then interest will be low and business bad.

LAWS CONTROLLING THE CIRCULATION OF MONEY.

What mysterious power causes circulation of money commodities to flow from hand to hand?

Those citizens dependent upon wages, salaries and fixed incomes, form the mighty popular force to keep the circulation of money and commodities in motion. The higher the civilization the greater the popular wants. But the higher the civilization the higher is also the power of production and consumption. The laborers sell their commodity, labor and take in exchange therefor the money out of the circulation; but throw it right back again in order to take goods out for consumption.

As long as trade and commerce require the circulation of money or money tokens, the quantity needed regulates itself without the aid of politicians. As it was centuries before us, so, very likely, it will be for centuries to come.

When the laboring classes have confidence in their own productive strength and the future of the country, then there prevails throughout the year the happy Christmas disposition which wants all the world to be cheerful, and gives full play to the old American adage, Live and let live. Then the money flies from one to the other, and in its course some savings drop in the basin for fixed capital below.

But when the people are disheartened and have no confidence in the future; when every one fears that to-morrow he may be discharged and his income stop, then there is not a Christmas but a Black Friday disposition. Every one clings to his possessions with the tenacity of life, and competition becomes the scourge with which every one lacerates his neighbors.

Whence this dismal disposition of a people? Above the wages class there is that of the producers. These are generally people who throw inherited or self-acquired money into circulation to get commodities, not in order to consume, but to sell them again with a profit. They buy to sell, while the laboring classes sell their labor to buy.

Then producers have confidence in the people and are sure of having a conservative and reliable government; when they believe in righteousness in business intercourse, and know that there is a strong government protecting every one in the full enjoyment of that which is his, then the money of the people circulates freely from hand to hand. Then building and manufacturing goes on in every hamlet; all chimneys smoke; all mills are running; no fear of the future oppresses our minds; industry flourishes, and the laboring classes are happy and prosperous. It is said that the desire of gain is the mighty motive of capitalists; that selfishness is the power driving the wheels of industry. It is not so a thousand times, no. It is the delight of creating, the impulse of being the efficient cause of something good and great, which grows with man's mental and physical powers. But when producers have no confidence, then they stick to their money. Then industry does not bloom and the laboring classes are oppressed by frequent dismissals. Gray anxiety oppresses like a mountain every soul and lodges in the circulation, so that the stream of money and commodities can no longer flow.

This, gentlemen, is the deplorable condition of our national business. The forces working therein have money, skill and land enough to insure prosperity to all. But among the citizens there is neither confidence nor harmony. And all industrial classes fear the government, not because it is tyrannical, but because it seemingly does not know what to do. For its principles come from the muddled heads of theorists who lived a century ago, and not from a clear knowledge of the popular life of to-day. Vague theory is not good philosophy. It knows how to run the government into trouble, but not how to pull it out of the mire.

All capitalists have lost confidence in the future. None will risk anything. Every one does more than is necessary to keep the foot in industry. Nobody knows how prices will be next month. Every moment a thunderbolt may strike this or that industry, or the whole country, under the title of tariff or money reform.

To-morrow an election can destroy my market or mine, and render valueless works that had cost millions. On any day thousands of laborers may be thrown out of employment upon the charity of large towns and villages—everything sacrificed for so-called reform.

How can business prosper under such conditions? Fellow-citizens leave off planning and pondering with quick decision and their remedies for public economy. Give us a government which will cherish and protect the basis of our national life—the constitution and tariff. Place the reins of government in the hands of a party that will not indulge in rainbow-chasing and make burdensome the blessings of liberty. Give us again that peace which is higher than all political and economic wisdom; that peace which inspires confidence in the government, and, what is better still, confidence in our own strength and good-will among men.

THE STATE TROOPS.

REVIEW OF THE 1st NEW YORK BRIGADE.

Under orders of Brig. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, the 1st Brigade of New York City will parade this afternoon (Oct. 17) for review by Mayor Strong. The formation will be at 3 o'clock P. M., the commands in close column, resting on Fifth avenue, as follows: 9th Regt., on West Fifty-eighth street; 7th Regt., on East Fifty-eighth street; 12th Regt., on West Fifty-seventh street; 71st Regt., on East Fifty-seventh street; 69th Regt., on West Fifty-sixth street; 8th Regt., on East Fifty-sixth street; 22d Regt., on West Fifty-fifth street; 1st Battery, on East Fifty-fifth street; 2d Battery, on West Fifty-fourth street; Squadron A, on East Fifty-fourth street, in which order they will join the column. The 1st Signal Corps, mounted, will act as escort to the Brigade Commander. A marching salute will be given to the reviewing officer at the Washington Arch. The parade will be dismissed at Washington Square, and the several Commands will then proceed at once to their armories. The line of march will be from Fifty-fourth street and Fifth avenue, to Fiftieth street, to Madison avenue, to Forty-second street, to Fifth avenue, to and through the Washington Arch. The reviewing point will be just on the north of the arch, on the west side. In ordering the parade to take place in the afternoon, the assembly being at 3 o'clock, Gen. Fitzgerald has made it possible for National Guardsmen to parade with little or no inconvenience or loss of time from their business. At the same time it will give the people an opportunity of witnessing the fine turnout.

23d NEW YORK.—COL. A. C. SMITH.

The tenth indoor games of the 23d New York Athletic Association will be held in the armory, Saturday evening, Nov. 21, when the following events will be decided: 100-yard dash, half-mile run, novice, scratch; one mile bicycle race, novice, scratch; half-mile run, handicap; 220-yard dash, handicap; two-mile bicycle race, scratch, for championship of the regiment; 220-yard dash, novice, scratch; half-mile walk, handicap; 220-yard hurdle race, scratch, for those who have never won a prize in such an event; sack race; 440-yard run, handicap; two-mile bicycle race, handicap; potato race, half-mile relay race, half-mile run for the championship of the regiment, putting 16-pound shot and pole vault. These games will be given under sanction of the Amateur Athletic Union and League of American Wheelmen, but are open to members of the regiment only. Prizes will be awarded to first, second and third men. Beside the regular individual prizes which the men may win, they have the officers' cup and association trophies to compete for, which go to the companies making the greatest number of points. The wheeling section of the association has presented a silver cup to the association to be awarded to the winner of the bicycle championship race.

By the death of Capt. George W. Coulston, Insp. of Rifle Practice, on Oct. 10, the regiment loses one of its most popular and efficient officers. Capt. Coulston was one of the best riflemen in the country. His military experience began in the 1st Regt., Pennsylvania National Guard, in which he enlisted in Co. F, on April 6, 1878. He was made a corporal June 19, 1882; sergeant, July 30, 1883, and Inspector of Rifle Practice, with rank of 1st Lieutenant on July 15, 1887, resigning April 30, 1891. While a resident of Pennsylvania he acquired considerable reputation as a pistol shot and after he came to Brooklyn he became well known outside of military circles for his work with the shot-gun. He joined the 23d Regt., enlisting in Co. D, Dec. 11, 1894, and in February, 1895, Col. Smith appointed him Inspector of Rifle Practice. Under his administration of the regimental department of rifle practice the organization made steady progress, increasing in 1895 the number of marksmen, sharpshooters and experts. This year his ambition was to qualify every man in the organization, and when he was taken ill had nearly succeeded in his task. He had long suffered from heart trouble, with which he became seriously ill about a month ago. At one time he improved so much that his ultimate recovery was looked for, but he finally had a relapse from which he was unable to rally. The funeral was held in Philadelphia on Oct. 13. A delegation of officers of the regiment attended.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE GUARD.

The State Guard of North Carolina has made a long stride toward increasing its efficiency and in establishing in the minds of the people its real value and reliability. For several years the State has made annual appropriations for encampments, and the money has been expended in transporting the troops to some convenient point on the seacoast where ten days would be devoted to drilling and instructing the troops in battalion and regimental movements, guard mounting and sentry duty. While these annual encampments have been exceedingly beneficial to the guard, something even better has been desired. Adj. Gen. Francis H. Cameron (up to 1892 Inspector General) has long planned for more practical work and training for the guard, and several years ago he inaugurated the idea of a practice march, or campaign, such as would instruct the troops in the details of actual service in the field. In this laudable ambition Gen. Cameron found a hearty supporter in the person of Col. J. F. Armfield, of Statesville, commanding the 4th Regt. Accordingly a practice march was arranged for this regiment and it assembled with a battery of artillery at Statesville, Sept. 10, preparatory to the march. The route was from Statesville to Charlotte, and the distance by the county roads was about fifty-three miles. The 1st Batta. was commanded by Maj. W. G. Smith, of Asheville; the second by Maj. George F. Rutzler, of Charlotte; Col. Armfield commanding the regiment, and H. R. Cowles the Adjutant; Maj. E. M. Hays (7th Regt. U. S. Cavalry) and Capt. T. W. Jones (10th U. S. Cavalry) accompanied the regiment on the march as instructors. Col. E. G. Harrell, Q. M. Gen. N. C., also accompanied the regiment in official line of duty.

On the morning of Sept. 10 camp was struck and the march began, the regiment with band drum corps moving off in fine style in heavy marching order, the tents and commissary stores being transported in wagons. A very efficient signal corps preceded the column about a mile and selected suitable points for rest and water, and their rapid transmission of dispatches was notable. It was intended that the marching begin by easy stages so as to accustom the men to this new line of service and the first day covered but six miles. On arriving at camp thorough instruction was given in pitching tents, locating kitchens, sinks, etc., and the camp was pitched within thirty minutes. Sept. 11.—Marched thirteen miles, reaching camp near Mooresville at 12:30 P. M. Camp

located and tents pitched in fifteen minutes. In the afternoon after dress parade the battery of artillery drilled in field movements.

Sept. 12.—Third day, march comprised seventeen miles, halting at Davidson College half way for an hour. The regiment pitched the camp at Huntersville at 2 o'clock and within thirty minutes the men were enjoying dinner.

Sept. 13.—On the fourth day the march was thirteen miles.

Sept. 14.—Breaking camp at sunrise a short march of six miles brought the regiment to Charlotte about 8:30 A. M. The march through the city was in excellent order and the regiment was reviewed by Governor Carr, Adj. Gen. Cameron and Insp. Gen. A. L. Smith. The troops were in heavy marching order, ranks well closed and without a single straggler or sick man.

The march was an unqualified success in every particular. The men entered heartily into the spirit of the occasion from the very start, and the enthusiasm increased each day. There was no straggling, although the weather at times was very hot for the season. The sky was bright and clear throughout the march and there were no cases of sickness beyond a very few trivial cases. The average speed made on the march was near three miles an hour, with a halt of fifteen minutes every hour. Each camp was reached by midday, and the afternoons were given to instruction of officers and men in campaigning. The trip was strictly in accordance with U. S. Army Regulations and the outfits for cooking, messing and tenting were only such as are furnished by the Government. Too much credit cannot be accorded to Adj. Gen. Cameron for so wisely planning the practice march, and to Col. J. F. Armfield and his associate officers for so ably managing and conducting it. The march would have done credit to regular troops in the Army, and a cordial ovation was extended to the regiment by citizens all along the route, great crowds gathering at every convenient point to witness the unusual spectacle of soldiers on the march. The fine results of the practice march as to instruction in camping, guard duty, cooking, etc., will be far-reaching in the State guard of North Carolina, and the example of the 4th Regt. will be followed by other commands in the future. The transportation of baggage and men to Statesville and from Charlotte back to their homes at close of the camp was paid by the State, but all cost of subsistence was borne by the troops.

VERMONT.

Gov. Grout, of Vermont, has made the following appointments on his staff: James N. Jenne, of St. Albans, Surgeon General, with rank of Brigadier General; Geo. W. Doty, of Morrisville; John C. Clark, of St. Johnsbury; Porter H. Dale, of Island Pond; Edward G. Osgood, of Bellows Falls; Charles E. Nelson, of Montpelier; Calvin E. Clark, of Bradford; Alfred K. Brown, of Richford; John Fletcher, of Middlebury; Carroll A. Moore, of Bellows Falls; Erastus Baldwin, of Wells River; Curtis A. Hibbard, of Burlington; Stewart Haskell, of Derby Line; Myron M. Parker, of Washington, D. C.; Albert B. Chandler, of New York; Charles A. Converse, of Philadelphia, and John J. Warden, of Boston, to be Aides-de-Camp, with rank of Colonel.

Maj. J. W. Symons, Commanding 3d Bat. 1st Inf., has at his own request been placed on the retired list. Maj. Symons enlisted in Co. C, 1st Inf., serving through the several grades up to Captain, only receiving his Majority last August, and his retirement necessitated by his business relations, will be deplored by a large number of officers. Capt. H. D. Fillmore, Co. K, is the senior company commander and will no doubt be elected to fill the vacancy at the annual officers' school of instruction in January.

OHIO.

Col. Kuert, 2d Regt., of Ohio National Guard, under date of Sept. 30, publishes tables furnished by Capt. N. H. Colwell, I. R. P., exhibiting the results of the fourth Annual Regimental Rifle and Revolver Firing for the year 1896, and the comparative proficiency attained by the different organizations and individuals. Co. D Team, having the highest "General Figure of Merit," is awarded Prize Trophy No. 1; Co. H Team, having the next highest General Figure of Merit, is awarded Prize Trophy No. 2; Cos. A and H are a tie at Volley Firing for the M. C. Lilley Silk Flag, each having made exactly the same scores with a total of 21. Co. A, however, is entitled to said flag, having secured same by lot.

NATIONAL GUARD ITEMS.

The 2d Battalion of the 14th Regt., New York, will hold a review and reception at the armory, on Thanksgiving eve. Col. Alexis C. Smith, of the 23d Regt., will take the review.

Col. Heman Dowd, of the 12th New York, has announced his decision to resign, much to the regret of the officers and men of his command, as well as to the State authorities. By the resignation of the Colonel both the regiment and the State will lose a thoroughly loyal officer of rare ability, and one who will be hard to replace. Col. Dowd was a graduate of the U. S. Military Academy, and served in the 3d U. S. Artillery as 2d and 1st Lieutenant, from July 1, 1872, to June 1, 1883, at which date he resigned from the Army. He was elected Lieutenant Colonel of the 12th N. G. N. Y., April 29, 1895, and a Colonel Oct. 17, 1896.

We are pleased to learn that the rumored resignation of Capt. John B. Dewson, of Co. G, 7th Regt., New York, is somewhat premature, as that at the present time the Captain has no thoughts of severing his connection with the 7th.

A new examining board has been appointed in the 1st Brigade, New York, its composition being exceptionally good, and it is safe to say that applicants for commissions who may happen to come before this board will have to be thoroughly qualified. Gen. Fitzgerald could hardly have made a better selection. The board consists of Lieut. Col. Butt, 12th Regt.; Lieut. Col. Neff, 8th Regt.; Maj. Abrams, 7th Regt.; Maj. Smith, 71st Regt., and Maj. Thurston, 22d Regt.

Co. C, 22d Regt., New York, will produce "The Pirates of the Penzance," a comic opera, about the middle of December.

The present strength of the 12th Regt., New York, is 670 officers and men, the largest company being Co. H, with 97 men. Co. A has appointed a committee to nominate a candidate for Captain, and will, it is expected, tender a nomination to Lieut. Tilton.

Lieut. A. J. Bleeker, of Co. G, 71st Regt., New York, has been elected Captain. He received 24 votes against 14 for Lieut. Bleeker, of Co. A.

Oct. 24 is the only remaining practice day for marksmen at Creedmoor.

"Two, but not six," is now the discreet rejoinder when a member of the 12th New York Regt. is asked to take a smile these days. This careful limitation of capacity is

the result of a regimental court martial, held at the armory recently, which was presided over by Lieut. Col. McCoskry Butt, and which had for its object the finding out of the true condition of an enlisted man charged with having drunk a little too much while on duty at Creedmoor.

Maj. E. W. M. Bailey has been elected Lieutenant Colonel of the 8th Regiment of Massachusetts.

Col. Eddy, of the 47th New York, has decided to hold a regimental review and reception on Wednesday evening, Nov. 25. Brig. Gen. James McLeer has accepted the review. The semi-annual returns of the regiment shows the aggregate strength to be 547 officers and men. Co. E has arranged to hold games with the Brooklyn Athletic Association at the armory on Tuesday evening, Nov. 10. Co. D has won the Le Count Prize offered for armory rifle shooting for the third time, and it will be formally presented to the company at the review on Thanksgiving Eve.

Capt. Smylie, of Co. B, 12th New York, has notified the members of his company that in future non-commissioned officers will be appointed only after a competitive examination, thus giving every member of the company a chance for promotion.

NAVAL MILITIA.

There is a movement on foot in Brooklyn, N. Y., to establish a Naval Reserve Battalion, and at a meeting held Oct. 7, a committee was appointed to take the preliminary steps to form the organization. The meeting was well attended, and addresses were made by Col. Satterlee, Comdr. Miller, Gen. James McLeer, Campbell C. Brown, and Jerome E. Morse. The Committee on Organization consists of the following persons: Gen. William C. Wallace, Gen. A. C. Barnes, Senator George W. Brush, William Berri, C. C. Brown, E. A. Cruikshank, Lieut. H. C. Duval, 7th Regt.; William G. Ford, Lieut. Comdr. Socrates Hubbard, U. S. N. (retired); Gen. Horatio C. King, Charles H. Mallory, Jerome E. Morse, James J. McKeen, John G. Pierrepont, John M. Rider, A. K. Sloan, Mayor Wurster, Congressman Bennett, and ex-Congressman Combs. The formation of the battalion is now in charge of Mr. Geo. H. Church, a graduate of the U. S. Naval Academy, who has been appointed Provisional Commander. He has been provided with a temporary office at Second Brigade Headquarters where those interested can apply for enlistment.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. S. asks—One of the best books giving the duties of drum major and manual of staff is in the Drill Regulations of the U. S., for sale at our office, price 30c. Army regimental drum major would give instructions in the method of handling the staff, but if fancy juggling, etc., with the staff is what you want, some G. A. R. post drum major might help you.

R. L. asks—If a pensioner of the U. S. Navy can be admitted to the Regular Army home in Washington, D. C., and if not, is there any home that he can go to for medical treatment, as he was in the Navy from 1878 to 1884, and gets a pension of \$8 a month for spinal trouble? Answer—There is no home to which you can be admitted. You must have seen twenty years' service to be admitted to a naval home like that at Philadelphia, and you must have seen Army service to be admitted to the Soldiers' Homes.

L. B. C. asks—When will the cadets who represent the 1st to 7th districts of Illinois graduate? Answer—1st, 1901; 2d, 1901; 3d, 1900; 4th, 1899; 6th, 1900; 7th 1899.

R. C. S.—Application for enlistment for second-class machinist in the Navy may be made to the Commanding Officer on board the U. S. S. Vermont, Navy Yard, N. Y. A machinist must know the names and various parts of marine engines and boilers and be able to perform work with various tools in a machine shop, including bench work. He must write legibly and understand arithmetic, be physically sound and between 21 and 35 years of age. He need not have been to sea previously.

CONSTANT READER—Write to the Board of Commissioners, Massachusetts Training School, State House, Boston, Mass., and full information will be sent you. Enlistments are made on the vessel at Boston.

S. E. D.—The present Quartermaster General of the Army will be retired for age May 10, 1898. Col. M. I. Ludington, A. Q. M. G., would then be the senior, and if appointed would have the position until July 4, 1903.

1. What rank did Rear Adml. Samuel P. Carter hold in the Navy at the outbreak of the late war? Lieutenant. He was promoted to Lieutenant Commander July 16, 1862.

2. Did he resign from the naval service when he entered the Army in the late war? No.

3. What was his official rank at the end of the war by reason of his Army service? He was appointed Brigadier General of Volunteers May 1, 1862, and mustered out as such January 15, 1866, reverting to his status as a naval officer with the rank of Commander, to which he was promoted June 25, 1865. His status was the same as that of William Nelson, who was a Lieutenant in the Navy at the outbreak of the war; was appointed Brigadier General, U. S. V., September 16, 1861, and Major General July 17, 1862. Nelson was killed by Gen. Jeff C. Davis at the Galt House in Louisville in a personal altercation September 29, 1862. S. P. Carter died in Washington May 26, 1891. When Army officers indulge themselves in their usual jibes at the expense of the Navy officer's assumed incapacity as a horseman, it may be well to remind them that the first important cavalry raid into rebel territory during our Civil War was commanded by a naval officer, Brig. Gen. Samuel P. Carter, Lieut. U. S. N. For this raid, made in December, 1862, Carter was thanked in general orders by the General-in-Chief of the Army, the commanders of the Department of Ohio and the District of Kentucky. He was also recommended for promotion to Major General.

W. C.—Salutes after sundown are forbidden by Navy Regulations, but these regulations have been violated on occasions. When the U. S. S. Richmond, Capt. (now Admiral) Benham, left Chefoo, Sept., 1879, with Gen. Grant, a salute fired by the Chinese gunboat as the Richmond passed then was answered, gun for gun, by the midnight watch. There was much discussion aboard as to what the regulations permitted, but Capt. Benham finally decided to return the salute.

The Quartermaster's Commissary and Surgeon General's Departments are occupied in making up the lists of the requirements of the service for the annual fall purchases. The expenditures of last year will not be largely overstepped, and no novelties will be added to the regular supplies.

Ensign J. V. Chase, U. S. N., of the Naval War College, is at 1811 Riggs Place, Washington, D. C., on leave.

SALUTING OFFICERS IN CIVILIAN DRESS.

State of Wisconsin, Adjutant General's Office,
Madison, Oct. 1, 1896.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal."

Some time ago in answer to a correspondent you made a decision to the general effect that, even when in civilian dress, enlisted men should give the military salute on meeting officers, and this has given rise to some slight confusion in the National Guard of this State, where instructions to the contrary have prevailed. The military salute, in my opinion, is something that should be kept sacred to military men. It is one of the few remaining relics—or outward and visible signs—of the knightliness of their profession. It is not a symbol of servitude on the part of the enlisted men. It is not an acknowledgement of inferiority. It is and it should be regarded only as a bond of soldierly comradeship, coupled with the token or respect which every soldier should pay to his superior in rank. The rendition of the salute establishes an immediate claim upon the senior. Be he the President of the United States and the soldier who renders it but a drummer boy the obligation to return it courteously is imperative. Therefore, should it be guarded and, as I say, kept sacred.

Now observe the effect of throwing it open to men in civilian dress. It is all very well to require soldiers in uniform to salute their officers, who may be in civilian dress, because not to do so might well be looked upon as a token of disrespect. But in the case of our large regiments of the National Guard a Colonel in a city can hardly be expected to know every man of his regiment by sight, and your decision has had this effect; numbers of our rank and file have been told by their company officers that even when in civilian dress they should salute their commissioned officers. The ragtag and bobtail of the town have, to use their own expression, "caught on," and as a consequence it has frequently happened of late that street loafers, out of sheer devilment, have lined up along the curbstone at the approach of some well known and prominent officer of the National Guard, and some of them, with broad grins on their impudent "mugs," have tendered not a bad imitation of the mili-

tary salute, and our officers have been compelled to acknowledge in due form what was not meant as a courtesy, but as a piece of impertinence, or run the risk of not returning the salute of some of their own men.

Hitherto it has been our practice to say to the men that when they met superior officers on the street, they being themselves in civilian dress, it was the better plan for them to touch or raise the hat, and that salute would be returned in kind. As the average "tough" does not care to tip his hat to anybody, there was little danger of his attempting to burlesque that performance. All things considered, is it not the better plan to confine the military salute of the enlisted men to "when in uniform?" Is it not better for officers in civilian dress to tip their hats instead of giving the military salute to their superiors? Is it not, indeed, the custom in the Regular Service?

CHARLES KING, Adj. Gen., Wisconsin.

What Gen. King says is interesting and valuable, but it does not conflict with what was said in the "Army and Navy Journal." Our answer applied to the case of an enlisted man and an officer who were known to each other, and the question was as to whether an enlisted man in recognizing his officer was to give the prescribed salute, instead of doffing his hat as he did. The question and answer were as follows:

E. F. asks: An enlisted man, in civilian dress in a city, meets an officer of his regiment also in civilian dress; recognition is mutual, both are accompanied by ladies, and the enlisted man, instead of giving the military salute, doffs his hat, which the officer does not recognize. Is the enlisted man liable to arrest and court martial, or is it optional to render the prescribed salute under such circumstances as above? Answer.—If the enlisted man behaved politely, as stated, it is not likely arrest and court martial would follow. But in the case in point, we think it would be better for the soldier to give the

prescribed military salute and thereby uphold the dignity of the service. This course seems to be in the line of the requirements of par. 4, A. R. 1805, which reads: "Courtesy among military men is indispensable to discipline; respect to superiors will not be confined to obedience on duty, but will be extended on all occasions."

ARBITRATION IN AMERICA.

(Pres. Eliot in the October "Atlantic.")

If the intermittent Indian fighting, and the brief contest with the Barbary corsairs, be disregarded, the United States have had only four years and a quarter of international war in the one hundred and seven years since the adoption of the Constitution. Within the same period the United States have been a party to forty-seven arbitrations, being more than half of all that have taken place in the modern world. The questions settled by these arbitrations have been just such as have commonly caused wars, namely, questions of boundaries, fisheries, damages inflicted by war or civil disturbances and injuries to commerce. Some of them were of great magnitude, the four made under the treaty of Washington (May 8, 1871) being the most important that have ever taken place.

The official statement of enlistments for the line of the Army during the month of September, 1896, show that for the general recruiting service at city stations 351 men were enlisted and 2,847 rejected. The greatest number of the latter being 588 in New York City. At stations and posts 409 men were enlisted and the 312 rejected. The greatest number of enlistments at posts were 23 at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. For special recruiting service the enlistments numbered 57 and the rejections 290. A summary of the enlistments are as follows: General recruiting service, 716; special recruiting service, 57; enlistment in cities, 408; enlistments at military posts, 409; total, 817.

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BICYCLE CORPS 25th U. S. INF. CROSSING A MOUNTAIN.

The above cut is from a photograph taken of the bicycle corps of the 25th U. S. Inf., under command of Lieut. James A. Moss, while riding on the summit of a high mountain near Fort Missoula, on their recent extended expedition to test the bicycle for military purposes. A description of the trip appeared in the "Army and Navy Journal" of September 5, page 11.

Czar Nicholas has presented the German Paderborn Hussars, of which he is honorary Colonel, with new furs for their uniforms, while the Czarina has given her regiment, the 2d Prussian Dragoons, a set of silver kettle-drums.

The military journals of the continent of Europe discuss with great interest the proposed new armament of the artillery of France. It is believed that the use of

shrapnel will hereafter be the principal reliance of the French field artillery.

German military journals assert the belief that whatever reforms are in contemplation in the Chinese Army and Navy will be undertaken under the auspices Russia.

The Berlin "Herres Zeitung" says that Earl Li Hung Chang is one of the richest men in the world, his real property alone amounting to 200,000,000 of taels.

A change in the drill and target practice regulations for field artillery in the German Army is about to be inaugurated.

TOWARDS THE SETTING SUN.

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BORN

CATLIN—At Hill, N. H., Oct. 14, to the wife of Lieut. E. H. Catlin, 2d U. S. Art., a son.

TOMPKINS—At Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Oct. 6, 1896, to the wife of Lieut. Frank Tompkins, 7th U. S. Cav., a boy.

TOWNSLEY—At Washington Barracks, D. C., Oct. 10, 1896, to the wife of Lieut. C. P. Townsley, 4th Art., a son.

MARRIED.

EVANS—PIERSON—At Grinnell, Ia., Oct. 1, 1896, Ensign Waldo Evans, U. S. N., to Miss P. R. Pierson, daughter of Mrs. Martha Pierson.

KRAUTHOFF—DIENST—At Grace Cathedral, Topeka, Kan., Oct. 14, 1896, Lieut. Chas. P. Krauthoff, 14th U. S. Inf., to Miss Blanche Dienst.

LONG—REQUA—At Oakland, Cal., Oct. 7, 1896, Capt. Oscar F. Long, U. S. A., to Miss Amy Requa, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac L. Requa, of Piedmont, Cal.

TAYLOR—BEVERIDGE—On Wednesday evening, Oct. 7, at 8 P. M., at the First Congregational Church, Appleton, Wis., Miss Edith Beveridge, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Beveridge, to Mr. Frank Taylor, eldest son of the late Bvt. Maj. Frank E. Taylor, 1st U. S. Art.

DIED.

CARLOS CARVALLO—At Washington, D. C., on the evening of Oct. 7, 1896, of typhoid fever, in the 23d year of his age, Carlos Carvalho, son of the late Dr. Carlos Carvalho, U. S. A., and Emma de Carvalho. Funeral mass at St. Paul's Catholic Church, Saturday, Oct. 10, at 9:30 A. M. Interment in the family vault at Congressional Cemetery.

COLLINS—At New Orleans, La., Oct. 2, 1896, Ethel, youngest daughter of Lieut. J. B. Collins, U. S. N.

COULSTON—At Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 10, Capt. Geo. W. Coulston, 23d Regt. N. G., N. Y.

HAY—At Monticello, Fla., Turner Hay, father of Lieut. W. H. Hay, 10th Cav., in the 86th year of his age.

ELDRIDGE—At Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 10, 1896, Rebecca Gorham Eldridge, widow of Pay Director Joseph C. Eldridge, U. S. N.

GILLPATRICK—At Cincinnati, O., Oct. 10, 1896, Lieut. Comdr. W. W. Gillpatrick, U. S. N.

GUEST—At Altadena, Cal., Sept. 30, 1896, Mrs. Guest, wife of Capt. John Guest, U. S. A.

MUNROE—At Annapolis, Md., Sept. 28, 1896, Mr. James Munroe, father of the wife of Lieut. F. R. Brainard, U. S. N.

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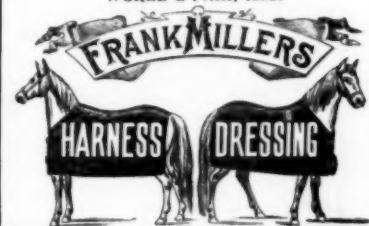
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